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THE

CHRISTIAN YEAR BOOK;

CONTAINING

A Summary of Christian Work,

AND THE

RESULTS OF MISSIONARY EFFORT THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

LONDON:
JACKSON, WALFORD, AND HODDER,
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SECOND YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

LONDON:

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1868.

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PREFACE.

THE CHRISTIAN YEAR BOOK for 1868 is not a mere republication of THE CHRISTIAN YEAR BOOK issued in March last. The whole volume is arranged according to a different plan; more complete denominational statistics are given; and the principal ecclesiastical and other proceedings of the Christian world are chronicled. The work of the churches in the United States during the past year is described by an American clergyman, in a paper which will be found to be of great value. At the close of the volume will be found a chapter on Polynesia, intended to form a directory to mission-work in that region. The same thing will be done for other mission-fields in future years.

The Editor's aim has been to present facts, not opinions, and to act impartially towards all churches. If the operations of some societies are not stated at such length as their importance would seem to demand, this has not arisen from indifference to their claims, but from the necessity of abridgement, and from the desire to bring other and less-known societies before the attention of the Christian public.

The Editor would hereby tender sincere thanks to his numerous correspondents throughout the world for the ready and efficient aid they have given him, and for the

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trouble they have taken to collect reports and materials; also to the secretaries of societies in Great Britain and Ireland for their kind co-operation.

In addition to the sources of information referred to in the first issue, the following may also be mentioned: *Christian Work, or the News of the Churches* (London); *Annuaire Protestant* (Paris); *Almanach de Gotha*; and *Matthes Kirchliche Chronik* (Altona).

The Editor has felt that his task is one involving much responsibility. He has accordingly bestowed great care on the preparation of his materials, he has availed himself of the suggestions made in some of the criticisms of the previous volume, he has submitted the abstracts of Reports of the principal English and Scotch societies to the revision of their secretaries, and thus he confidently believes that the present volume will be found to contain a large amount of correct statistics, as well as a useful compendium of interesting facts relating to the work of the Churches, and the progress of Christ's kingdom.

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CALENDAR FOR 1868;

BISSEXTILE, OR LEAP-YEAR.

January.

1	W	Circumcision
2	TH	
3	F	
4	S	
5	S	2 *Sun. after Christmas*
6	M	Epiphany. Twelfth day
7	TU	
8	W	
9	TH	
10	F	
11	S	Hilary Term begins
12	S	1 *Sun. after Epiphany*
13	M	
14	TU	
15	W	
16	TH	
17	F	
18	S	
19	S	2 *Sun. after Epiphany*
20	M	
21	T	
22	W	
23	TH	
24	F	
25	S	Conversion of St. Paul
26	S	3 *Sun. after Epiphany*
27	M	
28	TU	
29	W	
30	TH	
31	F	Hilary Term ends

February.

1	S	
2	S	4 *Sun. aft. Epip.* Pur. of
3	M	[V. M.
4	TU	
5	W	
6	TH	
7	F	
8	S	Half Quarter Day
9	S	*Septuagesima Sunday*
10	M	
11	TU	
12	W	
13	TH	
14	F	
15	S	
16	S	*Sexagesima Sunday*
17	M	
18	TU	
19	W	
20	TH	
21	F	
22	S	[*Shrove Sunday*
23	S	*Quinquagesima Sunday.*
24	M	St. Matthias
25	TU	Shrove Tuesday
26	W	Ash Wednesday
27	TH	
28	F	
29	S	

March.

1	S	1 *Sun. in Lent*
2	M	
3	TU	
4	W	
5	TH	
6	F	
7	S	
8	S	2 *Sun. in Lent*
9	M	
10	TU	
11	W	
12	TH	
13	F	
14	S	
15	S	3 *Sun. in Lent*
16	M	
17	TU	St. Patrick
18	W	
19	TH	
20	F	
21	S	
22	S	4 *Sun. in Lent*
23	M	
24	TU	
25	W	Annunciation. Lady Day
26	TH	
27	F	
28	S	
29	S	5 *Sun. in Lent*
30	M	
31	TU	

April.

1	W	Quarter Sessions comm.
2	TH	
3	F	
4	S	
5	S	*Palm Sunday*
6	M	Old Lady Day
7	TU	
8	W	
9	TH	
10	F	Good Friday
11	S	
12	S	*Easter Sunday*
13	M	
14	TU	
15	W	Easter Term begins
16	TH	
17	F	
18	S	
19	S	1 *Sun. aft. Easter. Low*
20	M	[*Sunday*
21	TU	
22	W	
23	TH	St. George
24	F	
25	S	St. Mark
26	S	2 *Sun. after Easter*
27	M	
28	TU	
29	W	
30	TH	

May.

1	F	St. Philip & St. James
2	S	
3	S	3 *Sun. after Easter*
4	M	
5	TU	
6	W	
7	TH	
8	F	Easter Term ends. Half
9	S	Quarter Day
10	S	4 *Sun. after Easter*
11	M	
12	TU	
13	W	
14	TH	
15	F	
16	S	
17	S	*Rogation Sunday*
18	M	
19	TU	
20	W	[Thursday
21	TH	Ascension Day. Holy
22	F	Trinity Term begins
23	S	
24	S	*Sun. after Ascension.* Q.
25	M	[Vict. b., 1819.
26	TU	
27	W	
28	TH	
29	F	
30	S	
31	S	*Whit Sunday*

June.

1	M	Whit Monday
2	TU	
3	W	
4	TH	
5	F	
6	S	
7	S	*Trinity Sunday*
8	M	
9	TU	
10	W	[nabas
11	TH	Corp. Christi. St. Bar-
12	F	Trinity Term ends
13	S	
14	S	1 *Sun. after Trinity*
15	M	
16	TU	
17	W	
18	TH	
19	F	
20	S	Accession of Q. Victoria
21	S	2 *Sun. after Trinity*
22	M	[Procl. of Q. Vic.
23	TU	
24	W	Midsummer Day. St.
25	TH	[John Bap.
26	F	Queen Victoria cr., 1838
27	S	
28	S	3 *Sun. after Trinity*
29	M	St. Peter
30	TU	

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CALENDAR FOR 1868;

(*continued*)

July.

1	W	
2	TH	
3	F	Dog Days begin
4	S	
5	S	4 *Sun. after Trinity*
6	M	Old Midsummer Day
7	TU	
8	W	
9	TH	
10	F	
11	S	
12	S	5 *Sun. after Trinity*
13	M	
14	TU	
15	W	St. Swithin
16	TH	
17	F	
18	S	
19	S	6 *Sun. after Trinity*
20	M	
21	TU	
22	W	
23	TH	
24	F	
25	S	St. James
26	S	7 *Sun. after Trinity*
27	M	
28	TU	
29	W	
30	TH	
31	F	

August.

1	S	Lammas Day
2	S	8 *Sun. after Trinity*
3	M	
4	TU	
5	W	
6	TH	
7	F	
8	S	
9	S	9 *Sun. after Trinity*
10	M	
11	TU	Dog Days end. Half [Quarter Day
12	W	
13	TH	Old Lammas Day
14	F	
15	S	
16	S	10 *Sun. after Trinity*
17	M	
18	TU	
19	W	
20	TH	
21	F	
22	S	
23	S	11 *Sun. after Trinity*
24	M	St. Bartholomew
25	TU	
26	W	
27	TH	
28	F	
29	S	
30	S	12 *Sun. after Trinity*
31	M	

September.

1	TU	
2	W	
3	TH	
4	F	
5	S	
6	S	13 *Sun. after Trinity*
7	M	
8	TU	
9	W	
10	TH	
11	F	
12	S	
13	S	14 *Sun. after Trinity*
14	M	
15	TU	
16	W	
17	TH	
18	F	
19	S	
20	S	15 *Sun. after Trinity*
21	M	St. Matthew
22	TU	
23	W	
24	TH	
25	F	
26	S	
27	S	16 *Sun. after Trinity*
28	M	
29	TU	Michaelmas Day. St.
30	W	[Michael

October.

1	TH	
2	F	
3	S	
4	S	17 *Sun. after Trinity*
5	M	
6	TU	
7	W	
8	TH	
9	F	
10	S	
11	S	18 *Sun. after Trinity*
12	M	[Old Mich. Day
13	TU	
14	W	
15	TH	
16	F	
17	S	
18	S	19 *Sun. after Trinity*
19	M	[St. Luke
20	TU	
21	W	
22	TH	
23	F	
24		
25	S	20 *Sun. after Trinity*
26	M	
27	TU	
28	W	St. Simon and St. Jude
29	TH	
30	F	
31	S	

November.

1	S	21 *Sun. after Trinity*
2	M	Michaelmas Term b.
3	TU	
4	W	
5	TH	Gunpowder Plot, 1605
6	F	
7	S	
8	S	22 *Sun. after Trinity*
9	M	Pr. Wales born, 1841
10	TU	
11	W	Half Quarter Day
12	TH	
13	F	
14	S	
15	S	23 *Sun. after Trinity*
16	M	
17	TU	
18	W	
19	TH	
20	F	
21	S	
22	S	24 *Sun. after Trinity*
23	M	
24	TU	
25	W	Michaelmas Term ends
26	TH	
27	F	
28	S	
29	S	1 *Sun. in Advent*
30	M	St. Andrew

December.

1	TU	
2	W	
3	TH	
4	F	
5	S	
6	S	2 *Sun. in Advent*
7	M	
8	TU	
9	W	
10	TH	
11	F	
12	S	
13	S	3 *Sun. Advent*
14	M	
15	TU	
16	W	
17	TH	
18	F	
19	S	
20	S	4 *Sun. in Advent*
21	M	St. Thomas. Shortest D.
22	TU	
23	W	
24	TH	
25	F	Christmas Day
26	S	St. Stephen
27	S	*Sun. after Christmas*
28	M	Innocents
29	TU	
30	W	
31	TH	

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PART I.

Ecclesiastical Calendar.

FROM OCTOBER, 1866, TO OCTOBER, 1867.

OCTOBER 29.—The Pope delivered an allocution, re-asserting the doctrine of his temporal sovereignty, and protesting against the annexation of the Pontifical States by the King of Italy. The following passage occurs: "We cannot renounce the civil power established by the wisdom of Divine Providence for the good of the Universal Church. We are bound, on the contrary, to defend that government, and to protect the rights of that civil power, and to complain strongly of the sacrilegious usurpation of the provinces of the Holy See, as we have already done, and as we do now, remonstrating and protesting to the utmost of our power."

NOVEMBER 11.—By royal decree thanksgivings were offered throughout the churches of Prussia for the re-establishment of peace.

DECEMBER 5.—The first meeting of the Synod of the Diocese of Sydney, New South Wales. The chief discussion concerned the relations of the Church in the Colonies to the Church of England. The resolutions passed professed unutterable attachment to the Church of England, but protested against the clause in Mr. Cardwell's Bill, authorizing the consecration of bishops by one bishop, and without the royal mandate.

1867. JANUARY 6-13.—The week of prayer—kept as such in many parts of the world, *e. g.*, London, Edinburgh, Paris, Berlin, Florence, Constantinople, New York, and Sydney.

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JANUARY 21.—Conference of ministers and working-men in London, to consider the extent and causes of the alienation of so many of the latter class from the institutions of religion and worship. President, E. Miall, Esq. No resolutions were proposed. Several similar conferences were afterwards held in other places.

FEBRUARY 14.—The Upper House of Convocation gave it as their judgment "that no alterations from long-sanctioned and usual ritual ought to be made in our churches until the sanction of the bishop of the diocese has been obtained thereto."

FEBRUARY 28.—Dublin University Professorships' Bill was read a second time in House of Commons without a division. The bill removes the restrictions which prevented any but members of the Church of England and Ireland from holding the professorships of astronomy, surgery, chemistry, and botany in the University of Dublin.

MARCH 20.—The Convocation of the Province of York recorded their "deliberate opinion that these (ritualistic) innovations are to be deprecated, as tending to favour errors rejected by the Church of England, and as being repugnant to the feelings of a large number both of the laity and clergy."

APRIL 15.—The *Salle Evangélique* in the garden of the Paris Exhibition was opened under the presidency of Lord Shaftesbury. For particulars see p. 21.

MAY.—At the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland it was resolved not to take any steps at present to seek a modification of the law of patronage. The Presbytery was instructed to disallow the use of the organ in the church at Crieff, on the ground that its introduction would be a source of division.

MAY.—At the General Assemblies of the Free Church and of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, the Union Committees were re-appointed for the purpose of inquiring into the questions of worship, government, and discipline.

MAY.—At the General Assembly of the latter Church, the prayer of certain memorialists who had asked to be allowed to decide for themselves as to the use of instru-

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mental music in public worship, was rejected by a majority of 232 against 136.

MAY 13.—At the annual meeting of the Congregational Union of England and Wales it was ruled, almost unanimously, that the pastors and delegates of union-churches —*i.e.*, churches in which the question of baptism is not made a ruling question, and in which, consequently, the pastor may be either a pædo-Baptist, or an anti-pædo-Baptist—should be admissible as members of the Union.

JUNE 19.—The second reading of Lord Amberley's Sunday Lectures' Bill was negatived without a division. It sought the repeal of so much of the 21st. of Geo. III. c. 49, as makes it illegal to open any place for amusement or public debate on Sundays, if money is charged for admission at the doors.

JUNE 24.—Earl Russell moved for a Royal Commission to inquire into the nature and amount of the property and the revenues of the Established Church of Ireland, with a view to their more productive management, and to their more equitable application for the benefit of the Irish people. Granted.

JULY 1.—The 18th centenary of the martyrdom of the Apostle Peter was held at Rome. There were present 40 cardinals, 600 bishops, and 25,000 priests, monks, and friars. The donations laid at the feet of the Pontiff are estimated at £300,000.

JULY 23.—The Offices and Oaths Bill was read a third time in the House of Lords. *Object*—To remove the restrictions which hitherto have prevented Roman Catholics from holding the offices of Lord Chancellor of England, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

JULY 23.—The Transubstantiation Declaration Bill passed the House of Lords. *Object.*—To repeal the declaration against transubstantiation required of certain persons holding civil offices.

JULY 25.—The Tests Abolition (Oxford) Bill was thrown out in the House of Lords by 74 to 46 votes.

AUGUST 8.—The Church Rates Abolition Bill was rejected by the House of Lords by a majority of 58.

AUGUST 19.—The first report of the Royal Commission on Ritual was settled. For report see p. 30.

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SEPTEMBER 24.—On this day the Pan-Anglican Synod commenced its meetings. For the pastoral letter and resolutions see p. 32.

OCTOBER 1.—The Church Congress met at Wolverhampton. The first topic of discussion was: "The best means of bringing Nonconformists into union with the Church." A very animated debate took place on the hindrances to church progress. The Earl of Harrowby pleaded for a larger employment of laymen in the work of the church. Viscount Sandon spoke of the growth of a "priestly feeling" among the clergy, and of the determination of the people of England not to have a priestly rule in England.

OCTOBER 1.—At a Synod of the Irish Roman Catholic archbishops and bishops held in Dublin, the resolutions of the bishops assembled in 1833, 1841, and 1843, were re-affirmed. The purport of these resolutions was to refuse any State endowment.

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Notes of the Year 1867 in European Countries.

FRANCE.

THE Exhibition, and the immense circulation of the Word of God and of religious tracts in connexion with it, are the two most salient facts in the social and religious history of France, in 1867.

The Reformed Church has continued to be an arena of contention between the two parties who both find shelter within its borders. The Liberals have repeated their protests against the re-establishment of synods, which has been urgently sought from the Government by many of the consistories. In other words, they are unwilling that the constitution of their church, which in form is Presbyterian, should be completed by the re-establishment of these central councils, in which the voice of the whole church may be heard. In the light of this fact, two others may well be considered. In a catechism prepared by one of the Liberal pastors, children are taught that one of the disciples of Christ took away His body! The other fact is that the consistory of Lusignan sought to appoint M. le Pasteur Goy, one of the advanced Liberals, to the vacant post at Poitiers. M. Goy required as a condition of his accepting it that he should be exempted from reading the Apostles' Creed as a part of divine worship. The condition was accepted by the consistory; but just at this juncture M. Goy withdrew from the candidature.

Both parties are busily preparing for the elections in January next, when half the members of all the consistories will have to be re-elected. Early in the year the consistory of Caen sought to make the possession of a vote for these elections depend on the willingness of members of the church to sign a declaration of belief in the Apostles' Creed; but this effort was thwarted by the Government, who judged that the consistory had gone beyond the limits of their power.

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GERMANY.

The year 1867 has been rife with discussions relative to the future position of the Protestant Church in those parts of the Fatherland which have recently been added to Prussia. The Lutherans being in the majority in Hanover, have been loud in their outcry against any attempt to force upon them a union similar to that existing in Prussia. They have gone so far as to exclude from the Lord's Supper all members of the Reformed and United Churches. It has at last been decided that for the present the churches in the new provinces shall be under the direction of the minister of worship.

The Kirchentag was held at Kiel on the 3rd of September and three following days. The first paper, by Professor Herrmann, of Gottingen, examined the question as to how far an independent existence is necessary for the welfare of the Lutheran and Evangelical confessions. A stormy debate followed. Dr. Dorner introduced the subject of justification by faith, about which there had been at an earlier period in the year much controversy. Special conferences were held on "Sunday Schools;" "On what is to be done for the poor;" and on "The Spiritual Necessities of German Emigrants in North America."

The second part of the Diet was, as usual, devoted to "Inner Missions." Dr. Wichern presided. The Report of the Central Committee for Inner Missions showed that the petition for the closing of the play-hells (*Spiel-höllen*), as the Germans call them, in Hamburg, Baden, etc., had been signed in a very short time by 38,000 persons of all shades of opinion throughout the land. The employment of laymen in matters appertaining to the kingdom of Christ was the chief subject of debate. It was ably defended by Dr. Wichern, and also by Prelate Kapf, of Stuttgart. The latter referred to the private gatherings of Christian people in Würtemberg as being generally favoured by the clergy, and as productive of great good. Christian life is thus stimulated and Christian activity quickened. Another important discussion took place on the "Obligation of the Church towards large parishes in town and country." There is, in

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many cases, a terrible disproportion, *e.g.*, in Berlin, between the number of ministers and the number of parishoners under their charge.

The Gustavus Adolphus Society held its annual gathering at Worms, from August 27-29 (See Part II.). The second German *Protestantentag*, took place on the 26th and 27th of September, at Neustadt, in the Hartz. Dr. Blemtschli presided, and Drs. Schenkel, Baumgarten, and others read papers, urging the formation of a truly national church, unencumbered with any confession of faith.

The usual series of religious gatherings in the Wüpperthal began on the 18th of August. The religious societies of that district presented their reports, notices of some of which will be found in Part II.

The year has been one of considerable religious activity in many quarters. Two new churches have been built in Berlin by the Church Building Society. The first gathering of Sunday schools in Berlin, was held in the Military Church, on Sunday, October 6th, the day of thankgiving for the harvest. About 3,000 children were assembled. It is only four or five years since the first Sunday school was opened in Berlin. Young Men's Christian Associations are extending, and Christian Inns for the travelling handicrafts-men are being opened in many places. They are very popular with workmen.

AUSTRIA.

The *Reichsrath* has lately passed three propositions of great importance in connexion with the question of religious liberty. They constitute the virtual abolition of the *Concordat* with Rome. According to the first, all matrimonial matters are henceforth to be settled by civil tribunals instead of being left in the hands of the ecclesiastical authorities. The second directs that the schools shall be under the direction of the State to the exclusion of the Church. The third establishes that there shall be equality of rights for the followers of all religions, so that not only Protestants, but also Jews, may serve as jurymen, become judges, be married by the civil officer, etc. The Ultramontanes see in these propositions a death-blow to their influence, and are urging upon the Emperor their re-

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jection, but His Majesty seems determined to hold his ground. The monster petition, praying for the abolition of the *Concordat*, is being signed in Vienna by men of every class.

SWITZERLAND.

The Reformation Hall, erected in Geneva in memory of Calvin, was opened in September. The Hall is not destined for the use of any particular Church, but for purposes of general evangelization. The building contains a hall for public assemblies, and also rooms for classes, etc. The erection of the Hall arose out of the celebration of Calvin's Tercentenary in 1864.

ITALY.

In the midst of the excitement still prevailing in this country, the work of God goes on. In Venice the labours of Gavazzi and Pastor Turin have excited much attention, and led to a considerable demand for the Word of God. Two places of worship are now open in the City of Venice. A new work has commenced at Catania, in Sicily. Signor Giannini still finds an open door at Barletta and the neighbourhood. In Milan, the Waldensian Church, the Wesleyans, and the Free Church of Italy are at work; the Waldensian pastor has a small congregation, and also a Sunday class of some 60 boys and girls. The Free Church has two regularly organized congregations, with 80 or 100 attendants at each; also a Sunday school, and a very good day school. There is also a Normal School under the direction of an American gentleman, which is likely to prove very useful in the training of catechists, teachers, and evangelists. In the surrounding districts evangelistic work is being carried on by the agents of the American and Foreign Christian Union (see page 158).

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The United States of America.

REVIEW OF THE YEAR.

(Written especially for this Work by an American Clergyman.)

THE year has been characterised with great religious activity throughout the loyal States, and among such portions of the Southern people as are open to Northern influence. Some of the Southern ministers, indeed, are reported as still assiduously preaching the divine institution of slavery, affording a sad illustration of Scripture, "Though thou shouldest bray a fool in a mortar among wheat with a pestle, yet will not his foolishness depart from him." But a new day has already dawned at the South, for both whites and blacks.

The Freedmen's Bureau has sustained among the coloured people 1,207 schools, attended by 77,998 pupils, and Sunday schools which have instructed 52,409 children. Not less than 623 schools are already sustained in whole or part by the blacks themselves. Normal schools, for the training of coloured teachers, have been opened in Florida and Texas. An excellent school is in operation in New Orleans, and three more in Tennessee. Thousands of coloured children are teaching their parents and other adult members of their families. At a very low estimate, half a million of these poor people are now studying the spelling book, or advanced readers, with the New Testament. The State of Kentucky provides by law for the education of the blacks. Mobs of white men have, indeed, burned many churches and school houses of Freedmen, in the cities of Memphis and New Orleans, and in other parts of the South; but these acts are to be regarded as only the convulsions of an expiring monster. Some of the Southern newspapers have already discovered that there "should be no loss of caste in teaching the negro."

The Baptists sustain 50 ministers among the coloured people—30 of them, coloured men; and have in training more than 300 persons of this race, for the ministry. They have also established a theological seminary for coloured

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people, at Augusta, in the state of Georgia. The course of study commences with the alphabet.

A presbytery, in connection with the Old School Assembly, has been formed among the Freedmen, embracing 27 churches and 1,970 communicants. It has 7 ministers—of whom 4 are white, and 3 coloured persons.

The Methodists are pushing forward their efforts in behalf of the blacks with great energy.

The Roman Catholic Council, held at Baltimore, is said to have provided in its secret consultations, for a crusade among the African race. It is understood that the sum of $600,000 has been appropriated to this purpose; and already their teachers and secret emissaries are very active.

The American Missionary Association, (see page 166), mainly devoted to the support of churches and schools among the Freedmen, and mostly sustained by the Congregational churches, meets with large encouragements, its receipts and its work developing with great rapidity.

The American Union Commission is also doing a great work in behalf of education. The unevangelical churches add their liberal contributions to the cause.

An emigration from North to South has commenced; and churches for the white population follow in its train. A Congregational church, *e.g.*, has been formed in New Orleans. Before the war, there was no orthodox Congregational church in the state of Louisiana. Congregational missionaries have been sent to the States of Tennesse, Georgia, Texas, andVirginia. A large sum of money has been raised, mainly by the efforts of Major General Howard, chief of the Freedmen's Bureau, for the erection of a Congregational church edifice in the city of Washington, and it is now building. Congregational churches continue to make striking progress in the State of Missouri. Before the war, there were only 2; now, more than 40.

While the war lasted, the westward emigration was checked. The tide has now resumed its flow. In the single state of Minnesota, not less then 730,000 acres of land were taken up by new settlers last year. This throws a vast work upon the Home Missionary Societies and Boards. The principal difficulty is to obtain a supply of suitable men. Efforts have been commenced for the establishment

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of a Congregational Theological Seminary in California.

At Andover, a professorship has been founded, for the benefit of young men unable to take a complete course in the ancient languages; with a view, especially, to provide for the new settlements and "the masses." A Congregational college has been founded at Northfield, Minnesota; an Episcopal Theological Seminary, near Harvard University, in Cambridge, Mass.; and a Methodist Theological Seminary, at Brooklyn, near Boston, Mass. The American Home Missionary Society (see page 165), increased its appropriations last year, $19,000. The American Congregational Union, (see page 153), which aids feeble churches in building their houses of worship, has assisted more than *one fourth* of all the Congregational churches in *seven* important Western States.

Other evangelical denominations are pushing forward with similar energy, and Unitarians have waked up from long inactivity with a quite remarkable zeal. The stories of the growth of *Spiritism* are grossly exaggerated, and, as a general thing, the representations of Mr. Dixon's book, "New America," are by no means to be trusted. They are the observations of a thorough stranger. He does not know America.

Since 1837, the Presbyterian Church in America has been divided into two great bodies. Within the last year committees of the two General Assemblies met in New York to negotiate a union. They agreed upon a basis, which was submitted to the Assemblies, and by them has been laid before the churches.

The Methodists have been pushing their grand centennial contributions, which are now reported as amounting to over $4,000,000, with a prospect of reaching $5,000,000 or $6,000,000.

In Southern California, hitherto largely under the control of Romanists, with many Mormons and Secessionists three Congregational churches have been formed in the three principal towns.

A new religious newspaper, "The Advance," under the direction of Congregationalists, has been established in Chicago, with a capital of $40,000, and an able body of contributors.

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Special courses of lectures have been established at the Andover Theological Seminary, upon Congregationalism, Missions, Popular Christianisation, and Modern Infidelity.

An effort, originated by "Rationalists" of the radical sort, to have the Public Library of the City of Boston opened on Sunday, was signally defeated.

Twenty-eight bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America published a protest against the *ritualist* movement.

The "Anti-liquor law"—prohibiting its sale—is enforced with vigour in Massachusetts. A formidable effort for its repeal met with an overwhelming defeat in the legislature. The movement excites an interest over a large part of the country. The liquor-sellers are now endeavouring, by means of secret clubs, to secure a majority in the next legislature.

The excise law in the city of New York shuts up drinking places on Sunday. It is vehemently opposed by the foreign-born population.

The benefactions to American schools and colleges for the year, 1867, will amount to more than $1,175,000. Those of 1866 were $2,648,000; those of 1865, $2,272,000; and those of 1864, $1,621,000—making a total for the last four years, of more than $7,716,000. Of this amount, only $1,613,000 was given to institutions of lower rank than colleges, or to libraries; leaving $6,103,000 for colleges.—This aggregate does *not* include the donation of George Peabody in aid of common schools in the Southern States, estimated at $1,500,000.

The Unitarian churches (see p. 170), hitherto inert, and engaged in few missionary efforts, have been associating their churches in "conferences," and are raising large sums of money, and endeavouring to increase their number throughout a great part of the Northern States.

The Baptist Home Mission Society (see p. 166) has also manifested a new zeal. Its receipts for the last few years show an average annual *increase*, of $33,400.

Among the evangelical denominations generally, great activity is manifest. In Massachusetts, an organised effort has been started by the Congregational churches to send the Gospel to all little neglected districts and neglecting classes. This "Home Evangelization" movement meets

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with encouraging success. The American Sunday School Union (see p. 176) aids in the establishment of branch Sunday schools in outlying neighbourhoods. Out-door preaching has been practised with success in Lowell and elsewhere. Prominent laymen, lawyers and others, have engaged in public preaching, and have attracted much attention, and given a valuable impulse to Christian zeal. In various parts of the country, "Young Men's Christian Associations" engage with lively enterprise in religious efforts. In Chicago, the Young Men's Association, has recently dedicated a large building, and one of the handsomest in that beautiful city, costing $200,000, and containing, with various offices, reading-rooms, and small assembly rooms, a hall seating 4,000 persons. The same Association has achieved a remarkable success in various missionary efforts, and also in the drinking saloons—a number of which have been broken up by their well-directed zeal. In Massachusetts, more than fifty "Christian Conventions" of the leading evangelical denominations were held, early in the year 1867. The principal aim of these meetings was to arouse a spirit of Christian activity and devotedness. They were largly attended and did much good.

A growing interest is manifest in foreign missions. The Congregational Theological Seminary, established only a few years ago, its classes still small, sends *five* members of its last graduating class to labour under the direction of the American Board. From Princeton, the leading seminary of the Old School Presbyterians, *fifteen* young men volunteer as missionaries to the heathen.

Three companies of missionaries sailed in August, and a fourth in October, to labour under the direction of the American Board in India and China. This society has resolved to push its efforts in China on a much larger scale. The numbers of Chinese flocking to the shores of California, are a warning and an appeal—and may become an instrument.

The new missionary ship, "Morning Star," sent by the American Board to the Pacific, was greeted on its arrival at Honolulu, with a procession of 2,000 children, and with religious services and festivities.

In the Congregational and Presbyterian churches, the

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ingatherings are reported as very large. Never since 1851 have revivals been so numerous or powerful. In Massachusetts, the additions to the Congregational churches were more than twice the average. In California, almost all the churches have been thus blessed; and the same is true of large numbers of missionary churches throughout the west. It is understood that all denominations have generally shared in these ingatherings. Indeed *the revivals* of this year constitute the marked trait of its religious history.

On the whole, the prospect is most encouraging. Christians are devoting themselves with a zeal never surpassed in the history of the country. The various denominations manifest a growing harmony—with the exception, possibly, of the one which is precluded by its constitution from acknowledging other churches. But even in this, good signs are not wanting. The spirit of Christian charity is strong in the hearts of many of its members and ministers. "Ritualism" excites no interest, except within a very small circle. The practical Christianisation of the masses, on the other hand, is moving a wide and deep enthusiasm, and calling forth a vast and growing activity. The standard is lifted in view of the people, and multitudes follow it.

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Fifth General Conference of the Evangelical Alliance at Amsterdam.

THIS conference, which but for the war in Germany and the prevalence of cholera in many European countries, would have been held in 1866, was opened in the city of Amsterdam, on Monday, August 20th, 1867, under the presidency of Baron Wassenaer van Catwyck.

The subjects to be considered were divided into sections. Section I. — "The Church and Theology — Christianity the Light of the World." The first two days were devoted to this Section. On Monday, the condition of the Church in different countries was presented in a series of papers and addresses; on Tuesday, the following theological questions were discussed: "The Spirit of Criticism," by Professor Herzog, of Erlangen;" "Independent Morality," by Pastor Bersier of Paris; "Scepticism and Theology," by Rev. Mr. Birks; "The Authority of the Holy Scriptures and especially of the New Testament," by Dr. G. J. Vinke, of Amsterdam; "Questions relating to the Life of Jesus," by Professor Riggenbach of Bâle; "Moral Philosophy in Great Britain in Relation to Theology," by Dr. M'Cosh; "The Human Psychical Development of Christ," by Dr. Fr. Keerl. The paper on "Revolution and Reformation in the Light of Christianity," by Dr. van Oosterzee, of Utrecht, was read and most warmly discussed at a special evening meeting, presided over by Professor Riggenbach, and attended by a few of the ablest French, German, and Dutch members of the conference.

Sect. II.—"The Evangelizing Society, or the Kingdom of God a leavening power." The following subjects were treated: "The Principles of Modern Society," by Pastor Chantepie de la Saussaye, of Rotterdam; "Freedom of Worship," by Dr. Steane, and Prof. Astié, the former dealing with the question of facts, and the latter with that of principles; "The Universal Character of Christianity," by Prof. Lange, of Bonn; "The Bible and the School," by Dr. E. de

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Pressensé; "Christian Instruction in Holland," by M. J. de Neufville, of Amsterdam. Then followed, on the Thursday, a paper on "Christianity and Nationalities," by Prof. de Rougemont of Neuchâtel; a thrilling and eloquent speech on "Dutch Nationality," delivered in French with trembling and feeble voice, by the aged historian and statesman, Groen van Prinsterer, of the Hague; and papers on "Christianity and Literature," by Pastor Bungener, of Geneva; "Christianity and Art," by Dr. Beijnen, of the Hague; "Christianity and Science," by Pastor Gunning, of the Hague.

Section III.—"Christianity and Human Misery; The Gospel a Power of God to Salvation." Division 1 (Friday)—"Christian Philanthropy and the Welfare of the People." Various efforts for the good of the people were explained by the Revs. F. Tucker, J. H. Wilson, and J. Gritton, of London, and by Dr. Schaubach, of Meiningen; while the Rev. J. Ross, of London, read a paper on "Christian Finance," and Dr. Gladstone explained his method of conducting Bible-classes for the youths of the upper classes. Dr. Guthrie gave an account of his connection with ragged schools; the Rev. Mr. Rodgers, of London, spoke of the want of interest felt by the working clases in the public worship of God. Division 2—"Christianity in relation to special conditions." "Christianity and Immorality," was treated by Pastor Bastian, of Bernburg, and by Mr. Stabb, of London; "Christian Philanthropy and Drinking Usages," by Pastor Bleibtreu, of Duisburg; "Young Men's Christian Associations," by Van Oosterwijk Bruijn, of Amsterdam.

On the Sunday a united Communion Service was held in the Remonstrant Church. It was attended by about 600 persons, and was presided over by 2 Dutch, 2 German, 2 French, 1 English, and 1 American ministers. The celebration took place in what is known here as the Scotch fashion. About 70 persons partook of the elements at one time, being seated at tables arranged in the centre of the church.

Section IV.—"The Gospel in the Heathen world; the kingdom of God like a mustard seed." Division 1—"Missions in relation to the heathen world." Papers were read by Pastor Zahn, of Bremen, and Pastor Arbousset,

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of Paris, on "Missions and Civilization;" by Professor Gesz, of Göttingen, on "Missions and the Conversion of the World;" by the Rev. W. Fairbrother of London, on "The Present Stage of Mission work," as indicating the necessity of seeking to put native churches on an independent footing; and by Pastor Casalis, of Paris, on "Missions and Languages." Division 2—"Missions in relation to the Christian world." Dr. Mullens, of London, was the only reporter on this division. He was followed by various speakers, who all presented facts of missionary interest. The Rev. Mr. Green, of Broussa, spoke on the American Missions in Turkey, and Mr. Baxter, of London, on Female Education in the East.

At the farewell meeting, the Rev. Cohen Stuart, the indefatigable secretary, delivered an address in four languages, in which he briefly reviewed the course of proceedings, and concluded by a few words of farewell.

On the following day, the fourth great national missionary festival was held at Vogelensang, near Haarlem, and was attended by some 10,000 people.

In addition to the General Sessions, smaller and more private meetings for the discussion of special topics were held almost every evening. One of these had reference to the Sabbath, and led indirectly to the passing of a resolution on the subject by the general meeting.

Evangelistic efforts were very zealously pursued from the beginning to the close of the Conference, sometimes in large rooms, and sometimes in the open air, by Lord Radstock, Mr. Robert Baxter, General Alexander, Mrs. Daniells, of Aldershot, and others.

The hospitality shown to foreign visitors, 275 in number, was unbounded, every possible arrangement being made for their comfort and convenience.

The following is the resolution referred to above:

DECLARATION ON THE OBSERVANCE OF THE LORD'S-DAY.

The brethren assembled at Amsterdam from various parts of the earth bear grateful testimony to the unspeakable advantage which they derive from the religious observance of the Lord's-day, and they sorrow that in many parts of Europe this happy privilege is most imperfectly enjoyed. They therefore desire and pray that members of this Alliance should, in their several places of abode and spheres of influence, use earnest endeavours to secure from

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states, municipalities, and masters of establishments for every one the weekly day of rest from labour, in order that all may freely and fully participate in the temporal and spiritual benefits of the Lord's-day.

The subjoined letter was addressed by the Conference to the Diaspora :

LETTER TO CHRISTIANS SCATTERED ABROAD.

The Christians from various countries of the world assembled for worship and conference in the city of Amsterdam, in the month of August, 1867, to their brethren in Christ Jesus who are scattered abroad, send affectionate salutations.

Brethren beloved in the Lord! We who for some days have been enjoying the privilege of delightful seasons of united worship and fraternal intercourse, have turned towards you in thoughts of tender affection.

We have borne upon our hearts particularly those who have few persons near them sharing their Christian hopes; those who are called to encounter without visible human support the hostile influences of heathenism, or of superstition, as well as those who are denied the exercise of the right of public worship and the unrestrained announcement of the blessed Gospel.

We have felt that these circumstances, so far from separating us from you, draw us into closer fellowship, and make us more sensible of our common life in Christ. We have derived so much strength from realising this union, that we earnestly commend to you the frequent consideration of it. The Divine Word assures us that all the redeemed in heaven and earth form one family (Eph. iii. 15), and renewed hearts everywhere confirm the assurance by the family affection which exists within them. No seas, no diversities of language, no forms of thought, not even the imperfections of human character, prevent this union. "We are one body in Christ." (Rom. xii. 5.)

This blessed truth, brought home to your hearts by the promised Comforter, will assuredly help to banish the feelings of loneliness under which you are sometimes ready to faint, to kindle the fire of your courage when apparently facing the enemy alone, to inspire you with hope when seeking the salvation of perishing sinners, and to draw you forth into utterances and acts of love towards all in whom you see the image of Christ, even when shadowed by error and infirmity.

"Beloved, to you it is given in the behalf of Christ not only to believe in him, but also to suffer for his sake." (Phil. i. 29.)

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We desire to share the honour and the fruits of that suffering, so far as we may do so through love and sympathy: to "remember them which are in bonds as bound with them, and them which suffer adversity as being ourselves also in the body." (Heb. xiii. 3.)

Let us therefore stand close to each other in the battle, each prepared to give counsel and defence to his brother; as well as forgiveness and compassion to the whole world; "the Lord making us to increase and abound in love, one toward another, and toward all men." (1 Thess. iii. 12.)

Finally, "We beseech you, brethren, by the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ, and by our gathering together unto him, that ye be not soon shaken in mind, or be troubled." (2 Thess. ii. 1.) And we beg that you will accept this cordial though brief expression of our regard, together with the assurance that any communication into which you may enter with us through the medium of the Evangelical Alliance will be received with gladness.

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Protestants and the Great Exhibition of 1867.

THE International Paris Exhibition of 1867 will ever be memorable on account of the immense amount of Christian activity displayed in connection with it. As soon as it was found that the Exhibition was intended to embrace specimens of every kind of human industry, as well as examples of the methods adopted for the civilization and enlightenment of the human race, application was made by many of the great Protestant religious societies for permission to become exhibitors. The permission was granted, and a triangular plot of ground was allotted in a most favorable position. To M. Th. Vernes, director of the section of missions, is due much of the success of the preliminary regulations, and of the subsequent proceedings. A group of buildings was at once erected. In the centre was the missionary museum, the aim of which was to show the original condition of the heathen in various parts of the world, and their social development since the introduction of Christianity. Attached to this building were the annexes of the Tract and Sunday School Societies. Another building was jointly used, by the London Jews' Society for the exhibition of models of its church in Jerusalem, of the Church of the Holy Sepulclure, and of the Tabernacle, as well as Hebrew MSS. and other Jewish curiosities; and by the British and Foreign Bible Society for the exhibition and sale of its numerous translations and editions of the Word of God. In a small kiosk such publications as the *British Workman*, etc., were displayed, and an active distribution of tracts, some 4,000,000 in all, was carried on, by 10 or 12 men, under the direction of Miss Blundell. At the point of the triangle nearest the great entrance to the Exhibition grounds, stood Mr. Hawke's Bible Stand,—a beautiful kiosk with 12 sides, each side containing a window from which copies of the Gospels and of the Epistle to the Romans, in 17 languages, were given away, to the amount of 2,500,000 copies. The largest building of all was erected by the Evangelical Alliance. This *Salle Evangélique* was originally intended for the holding of conferences, by

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means of which it was hoped that the numerous activities of Protestantism might be brought before the attention of many Roman Catholics. A few conferences were held, but as it was found that perfect religious freedom was allowed within the precincts of the space allotted for Protestant missions, the Hall came at length to be chiefly used as a place of active evangelization, addresses being delivered in various languages, but principally in French, at all hours in the day. It is computed that some 100,000 persons attended these services.

The *Salle* was opened on April 15, under the presidency of Lord Shaftesbury. M. Guizot was one of the speakers, and remarked that the opening of such a Hall was the greatest triumph of religious liberty for the last 200 years. It was closed on October 31, and General Walker presided, and reports of the efforts made were presented by M. Th. Vernes, and by Rev. J. Davis, secretary of the Evangelical Alliance. The names of the gentlemen who took the most active part in the work of evangelization are M. le Pasteur Martin, from Geneva, Mr. Anderson, a student of the London Missionary Society, from and for the Mauritius, M. Cyr, who came expressly from Canada for the purpose, and Mr. H. Edwards, of London. Besides these public efforts, much was done in the way of conversation, by the persons employed by the Bible Society in the sale of Bibles, and by those who explained the model of the Tabernacle. A missionary from Algeria said that during the seven months he spent at the Exhibition he had had more opportunity of conversing with Jews, than during all the 17 years of his previous missionary career. As many as 80,000 French soldiers received a portion of the Word of God. Copies of the Scriptures were given to 1,000 of the *Concierges* of Paris, and a considerable number to cabmen, and omnibus drivers and conductors; also to the police and *employés* at the Exhibition. The largest number of copies of the Word of God distributed by the British and Foreign Bible Society in one week, was 7,618, of which 1,086 were sold. The National Bible Society of Scotland sold 7,000 copies.

This unparallelled dissemination of the Scriptures and tracts from one spot, and in the short space of seven months, calls for devout thankfulness to Almighty God, and for

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earnest and continual prayer, that the seeds of divine truth thus sown broadcast over France and many parts of the world, may grow and bear fruit for many years to come.

We may further place on record the fact that several Protestant societies were rewarded with prizes or honourable mentions for the various objects which they exhibited. The French Primary Instruction Society received a silver medal, as did also the English Christian Knowledge Society, and the Sunday School Union. Bronze medals were awarded to the French Sunday School Society, the Bible Society of France, and the Popular Library of Dieulefit; while honourable mention was made of the agricultural colony of Ste Foy, the French Young Men's Christian Association, the Moravian School at Dresden, and the Würtemberg (for its Bibles for the blind) and Florence Bible Societies.

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The Sunday School Movement.

DURING the past year the subject of Sunday schools has received an unusual amount of public attention. Several voices have been heard asserting that these time-honoured institutions are a gigantic failure. A Church clergyman, the Rev. J. B. Sweet, put forth a pamphlet, entitled, "The Failure of the Present Sunday School System," in which, taking up the well-known expression that the Sunday school is the "nursery of the Church," he attempted, by an appeal to the Religious Census of 1851, to show that as a rule the more Sunday scholars there are in any place, the fewer seem to be the voluntary worshippers. This rule, he affirms, applies to Dissenting chapels as well as to Anglican Churches, and to the North of England, where the Sunday schools are so large and numerous, as well as to the South. Mr Sweet's explanation of the matter is that the present system relieves the parents entirely of the religious superintendence of their children. This being the case, they lose the incentive which the performance of this duty might form to the quickening of their own religious instincts, and of securing their attendance at church.

The Bishop of Oxford, too, when presiding over a Sunday School Conference in the Isle of Wight, uttered words, which, while they contained much practical wisdom, were regarded as being an unfair representation of the general state of things in Sunday schools.

The subject being thus before the Christian public, we cannot do better than present a few statements and facts relating to it. And first, we give an extract from an article in the *Daily News* :—

At the present moment, the supporters of the Sunday school seem to be divided as to both objects and methods—some declaring that its sole purpose is religious instruction, some that its real utility is in supplementing the deficiencies of our educational system. This indefiniteness of aim very greatly affects its practical working. Unity of aim, and method, and gradation of instruction in the

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classes of each individual school is so much preached to the teachers that they evidently find very great difficulty in practising it The very conditions under which Sunday schools exist forbid any such organisation as that of National or British schools, and it is absurd to accuse them of failure because no such orderly action can be attained in them, and no such results be shown. But the humbler constitution suggests a different, if not a humbler purpose. *The one thing a Sunday school teacher can do is to exert a personal influence over a small circle of scholars.* He has not time to educate them, nor power to discipline them, nor the special training necessary to drill them; all that he can do, meeting them as he does, for a few hours on one day in a week, is to establish a relation of personal interest and sympathy between himself and them, and to make that interest and sympathy the means of communicating such information and such moral and intellectual stimulus as he can give and they can receive. The information may not be complete or systematic, nothing but disappointment can come of aiming at completeness in so fragmentary and occasional a system of instruction—but the moral influence may be great and lasting. This moral influence is the true strength of Sunday schools. They can neither supply the place of day schools nor do the work of the Church; but they may supplement the necessary deficiencies of the one, and be a nursery to the other, by bringing the moral influence of Christianity to bear upon the children of the poor by personal contact with those who are animated by its motives and filled with its spirit.

At the Second Conference of the Sabbath School Society of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, held last July, in Belfast, many practical details of Sunday school work were discussed. Dr. M'Cosh answered the question why greater success does not attend Sunday schools, by referring to the unskilful and insufficient use of means, and also to unbelief.

One fact stated in the Report of the Sunday School Society for Ireland is very significant, as showing how great care should be taken to make the Sunday school as effective as possible in every sense of the word. Of the 194,172 scholars attending the schools in connexion with that Society, only 95,349 are receiving instruction in day schools!

The Society of Friends at the beginning of the year delegated a number of persons to visit Sunday schools of

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all denominations in various parts of the country. From the Report we gather the following suggestive facts and remarks. The visitors discovered an almost total absence of schools and classes for adults; imperfect visitation of the scholars by their teachers; the rarity, in consequence of pew rents being demanded (except among the Methodists), of finding the parents attendants at the place of worship, connected with the school to which their children go; the general acknowledgment that morning schools are a failure when followed by public worship. The Bristol Report said, "The theoretically best is practically unattainable." This *recipe* for successful teaching was given;—"Thoroughly visit your scholars' homes." Again. "One of the most thorough and successful home visitors I ever knew was engaged in business most evenings till 9 o'clock.

The English Sunday School Union reports that in 1865 nearly 7,000 children, and in 1866, nearly 8000, were received into the fellowship of the Church.

At a Sunday School Convention, held in Paris in June last, many interesting facts were given indicative of the progress of the institution in various countries. In England, in 1818, the Sunday schools contained one child to every 24 Protestants, in 1838, one to 9, and in 1857, one to 7.

In France, the first Sunday school was established in 1815, at Bordeaux. From that period to 1852, the number increased to about 200. In 1866, it had risen to 777, of which 51 are in Paris, containing nearly 5,000 children. In the 726 schools in the departments there are 30,000 children. In the canton of Vaud, there are now 9,000 Sunday scholars; in German Switzerland, 14 schools and 1,829 children.

In Holland, the first Sunday school was established at Amsterdam in 1836, with 7 children; in 1844, nearly 1,500 had been gathered together; and now 271 schools are giving religious instruction to 24,400 children.

In Germany, the work is in its infancy. In Berlin, there are 12 schools, with 2,690 pupils. In the other parts of Germany there are about 36 with 4,711 pupils. Besides these, there are 117 Sunday schools established by the

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American Methodist Episcopal Society, with 5,264 scholars; also 47 schools in connexion with the Baptist churches, with 2,290 children, and 4 schools and 200 children belonging to the Wesleyan Methodist churches. Total, 216 schools, and 15,155 children.

In America, Sunday school work is carried on with great energy. It is computed that the Sunday schools in the States are attended by 3,000,000 children. The various denominations are all bestirring themselves to establish Sunday schools in the newly-peopled regions of the west, where new cities are being formed every year, and also among the Freedmen of the south. The American Sunday School Union (p 176), an undenominational association, employs a band of missionaries, who endeavour to form schools in districts where no churches, or school-buildings have been erected. During 1866-7 they organized 1,671 new schools, with 10,559 teachers, and 67,204 children.

The American and Foreign Christian Union (p 158) looks upon the formation of Sunday schools as one of its great objects. To its devoted agent, Mr Woodruff, is mainly due the commencement of Sunday school work in Germany and Italy.

Much has been said of late about teachers educating themselves for their work, and the formation of teachers' classes has been much insisted on. Impressed with the importance of the matter, the Sunday School Society of the American Methodist Episcopal Church (p 176) has established what it calls a Normal College for teachers, but which is in reality a method of connecting together and developing the teachers' classes already formed in many places.

The following are the principal articles of its constitution. The superintendent of the college, and, as we believe, its originator, is the Rev J. H. Vincent, of Chicago.

CONSTITUTION OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL SUNDAY SCHOOL NORMAL COLLEGE.

Article I.—Name.

This organization shall be known as the "Sunday-School Normal College of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday School Union."

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ARTICLE II.—OBJECTS.

To elevate the standard of Sunday school management and teaching in the Church; to furnish facilities for training teachers; and to unite all local normal classes and institutes in a central organization.

ARTICLE IV.—MEMBERS.

All pastors, Sunday school officers, teachers, and senior scholars who unite with any Home Normal Class auxiliary to the College, and complete its course of study, shall be enrolled as members.

ARTICLE V.—HOME NORMAL CLASSES.

A Sunday school Home Normal Class may be organized in any locality, or by any Methodist Episcopal Sunday school, and will be recognized as an auxiliary of the College on the following conditions:

1. That it adopts the prescribed course of study, as presented in Article VI. of this Constitution.
2. That it elects a Committee of Instruction.
3. That it reports its organization and officers to the Recording Secretary of the Sunday School Normal College in New York.

ARTICLE VI.—COURSE OF TRAINING.

It shall be required of all members of the Sunday school Normal College that they

I. Read carefully the following books: "The Sabbath School," by J. Inglis, "The Sunday School Teacher's Guide," "Our Sunday School Scrapbook," Binney's "Theological Compend."

II. *Study* the following books: "Helpful Hints for the Sunday School Teacher," "The Art of Questioning," "The Art of Securing Attention."

III. Attend ten meetings of the class, which shall discuss, by lecture, essay, or conversation, the following themes.

First Meeting.—1. THE SUNDAY SCHOOL: its relations to the family and the Church, with the corresponding duties of the Sunday school teacher.

2. CONVERSATION or ESSAY on "Gaining the Attention of our Scholars."

Second Meeting.—1. THE SUNDAY SCHOOL: its internal arrangement, organization, officers, order of exercises, etc., with the corresponding duties of the Sunday school teacher.

2. CONVERSATION or ESSAY on the "Improvement of Memory."

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Third Meeting.—1. THE BIBLE: books of the Bible, by whom, to whom, where, when, and in what languages written.

2. A PRACTICE-LESSON. [A juvenile class may be introduced, or the normal class may be exercised on the above subject, illustrating methods of teaching.]

Fourth Meeting.—1. THE BIBLE: methods of studying with a view to teaching it.

2. PRACTICE LESSON.

Fifth Meeting.—1. BIBLE BIOGRAPHY: as brought to view in the lives of Adam, Noah, Abraham, and Moses.

2. PRACTICE LESSON.

Sixth Meeting.—1. BIBLE GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY: Palestine, its size, situation, names, principal cities, mountains, rivers, etc. Its division in the days of Joshua, of Elijah, and of our Lord.

2. CONVERSATION or ESSAY on the "Use of Illustration in teaching."

Seventh Meeting.—1. BIBLE ARCHÆOLOGY, as illustrated in the lives of John the Baptist and St. Paul.

2. PRACTICE LESSON.

Eighth Meeting.—1. BIBLE GEOGRAPHY: Jerusalem, its history and topography.

2. PRACTICE LESSON.

Ninth Meeting.—1. THE TABERNACLE AND THE TEMPLE.

2. PRACTICE LESSON.

Tenth Meeting.—EVERY DAY LIFE IN THE BIBLE TIMES: Homes, weddings, feasts, funerals, modes of travel, divisions of time, rules and customs of trade, etc.

2. ESSAY, CONVERSATION, and illustrative lesson on object, picture, blackboard, and slate teaching.

IV. Assume the following Vow:

I do solemnly promise to devote myself with all diligence to Sunday school labour. I will endeavour to study the word of God more thoroughly and prayerfully; to spend more time in reading, meditation, and prayer, with special reference to my work; as regularly as possible to attend all the means of grace; to visit my scholars as their temporal or spiritual necessities may require, and to be punctually present at school and all meetings of teachers.

ARTICLE VII. DUTIES OF THE COMMITTEE OF INSTRUCTION.

1. To enrol members of the Home Normal Class. 2. To provide the course of ten meetings as indicated in Article VI. 3. To record the attendance of members at these meetings. 4. To

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report the names of such as complete the course of training to the Recording Secretary at New York.

ARTICLE VIII. DIPLOMAS.

Persons completing the course prescribed in Article VI., whose names are reported to the Recording Secretary at New York, shall receive a diploma, signed by the officers of the College and the Committee of Instruction in the Home Normal Class with which they are connected.

The Sunday School Union has lately set on foot a movement relating to the *removal of teachers or scholars to or from London.* The great want of teachers renders it desirable that those who are obliged to leave their work should find a new sphere of labour without delay. It is also highly important that children, and especially elder scholars, should, on removing from one locality to another, immediately become connected with another school. To promote this object forms have been prepared, to be filled up by superintendents and secretaries, and sent through the Committee of the Sunday School Union, in London, to the officers of the school in the neighbourhood to which the teacher or scholar has removed. These forms may be procured at 56, Old Bailey, London, E. C. This plan has already received a hearty response, and is likely to produce most beneficial results.

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The Ritual Commission.

First Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Rubrics, Orders, and Directions, for regulating the course and conduct of Public Worship, etc., according to the use of the United Church of England and Ireland.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Your Majesty having been graciously pleased to issue a Commission reciting that "differences of Practice have arisen from "varying Interpretations put upon the Rubrics, Orders, and "Directions for regulating the course and conduct of Public "Worship, the Administration of the Sacraments, and the other "Services contained in the Book of Common Prayer according to "the use of the United Church of England and Ireland, and more "especially with reference to the Ornaments used in the Churches "and Chapels of the said United Church and the Vestments worn "by the Ministers thereof at the time of their Ministration,"—and that "it is expedient that a full and impartial inquiry should "be made into the matters aforesaid with the view of explaining "or amending the said Rubrics, Orders, and Directions, so as to "secure general Uniformity of practice in such matters as may be "deemed essential," and enjoining your Commissioners "to make "diligent inquiry into all and every the matters aforesaid, and to "report thereupon from time to time as to" them, "or any Ten or "more of" them, "may appear to be most expedient, having regard "not only to the said Rubrics, Orders, and Directions contained in "the said Book of Common Prayer, but also to any other laws "or customs relating to the matters aforesaid, with power to suggest any alterations, improvements, or amendments with respect "to such matters or any of them as" they, "or any Ten or more "of" them, "may think fit to recommend,"

We, Your Majesty's Commissioners, have, in accordance with the terms of Your Majesty's Commission, directed our first attention to the question of the Vestments worn by the Ministers of the said United Church at the time of their Ministration, and especially to those the use of which has been lately introduced into certain Churches.

We find that whilst these Vestments are regarded by some witnesses as symbolical of Doctrine, and by others as a distinctive Vesture whereby they desire to do honour to the Holy Communion as the highest act of Christian Worship, they are by none regarded as essential, and they give grave offence to many.

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We are of opinion that it is expedient to restrain in the public services of the United Church of England and Ireland all variations in respect of Vesture from that which has long been the established usage of the said United Church, and we think that this may be best secured by providing aggrieved parishioners with an easy and effectual process for complaint and redress.

We are not yet prepared to recommend to Your Majesty the best mode of giving effect to these conclusions, with a view at once to secure the objects proposed and to promote the peace of the Church; but we have thought it our duty in a matter to which great interest is attached not to delay the communication to Your Majesty of the results at which we have already arrived.

We have placed in the Appendix the Evidence of the witnesses examined; the Documents referred to in the Evidence or produced before the Commissioners; the Cases which had been submitted to eminent Counsel on either side of the question, together with the Opinions thereupon; also the Report on the subject made by the Committee of the Lower House of the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury, and the Resolutions passed by the Upper as well as the Lower House of that Convocation; and the Resolution passed by the Convocation of the Province of York.

All which we humbly beg leave to submit to Your Majesty.

C. T. Cantuar; M. G. Armagh; Stanhope; Harrowby; Beauchamp; A. C. London; C. St. David's; S. Oxon; C. J. Glouces-ter and Bristol; Portman; Ebury; Spencer H. Walpole; Edward Cardwell; Joseph Napier; William Page Wood; *Robert J. Phillimore; Travers Twiss; John Duke Coleridge; John Abel Smith; *A. J. B. Beresford Hope; J. G. Hubbard; Arthur Penrhyn Stanley; H. Goodwin; J. A. Jeremie; R. Payne Smith; Henry Venn; W. G. Humphry; Robert Gregory; †Thomas Walter Perry.

W. F. Kemp, Secretary. 19th August, 1867.

*We agree to the main proposition contained in this Report, and have therefore signed it, upon the understanding that it does not exclude the consideration of cases, in which the authority of the Bishop and the rights of the Parishioners and Congregations are carefully guarded.

ROBERT J. PHILLIMORE.
A. J. B. BERESFORD HOPE.

† In signing this Report, I think it right to express my conviction that any power to "restrain" the "variations in respect of Vesture," to which the Report refers, ought to be limited to cases in which "grave offence" is likely to be given by introducing such "Vesture" into Churches against the mind of the people; and also to state that by "aggrieved parishioners" I understand to be meant those who, being bonâ fide Members and Communicants of the Church of England, have a reasonable ground for "complaint and redress."

THOS. W. PERRY.

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The Pan-Anglican Synod.

ALL the prelates of the Anglican communion throughout the world, with the single exception of Bishop Colenso, were invited by the Archbishop of Canterbury to attend a conference to be held at Lambeth. Seventy-five bishops responded to the call, of whom 18 were bishops of the Church of England, 5 of the Church of Ireland, 6 of the Scottish Episcopal Church, 18 of the American Episcopal Church, and the remaining 29, bishops of the Colonial and Missionary Churches. The idea of such a conference was first suggested, we believe, by the Bishop of Montreal, the Metropolitan of Canada, who thought that the recent decision of the Committee of the Privy Council respecting the position which the Colonial Churches occupy towards the Church of England, rendered it urgent that the heads of the Church should meet for the discussion of a matter affecting so deeply the future of the Anglican Church. The proceedings were conducted with closed doors, but the following pastoral address and resolutions have been published.

THE PASTORAL ADDRESS.

To the Faithful in Christ Jesus, the Priests and Deacons, and the Lay Members of the Church of Christ in communion with the Anglican Branch of the Church Catholic.

We, the undersigned Bishops, gathered under the good providence of God for prayer and conference at Lambeth, pray for you that ye may obtain grace, mercy, and peace from God our Father, and from the Lord Jesus Christ, our Saviour.

We give thanks to God, brethren beloved, for the faith in our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love towards the saints, which hath abounded among you; and for the knowledge of Christ which through you hath been spread abroad among the most vigorous races of the earth. And with one mouth we make our supplications to God even the Father, that by the power of the Holy Ghost He would strengthen us with his might, to amend among us the things which are amiss, to supply the things which are lacking, and to reach forth unto higher measures of love and zeal in worshipping Him, and in making known his name; and we pray

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that in his good time He would give back unto his whole Church the blessed gift of unity in truth.

And now we exhort you in love that ye keep whole and undefiled the faith once delivered to the saints, as ye have received it of the Lord Jesus. We entreat you to watch and pray, and to strive heartily with us against the frauds and subtleties wherewith the faith hath been aforetime and is now assailed.

We beseech you to hold fast as the sure word of God all the canonical Scriptures of the Old and New Testament, and that by diligent study of these oracles of God praying in the Holy Ghost, ye seek to know more of the Lord Jesus Christ our Saviour, very God and very man, ever to be adored and worshipped, whom they reveal unto us, and of the will of God which they declare.

Furthermore, we entreat you to guard yourself and yours against the growing superstitions and additions with which in these latter days the truth of God hath been overlaid; as otherwise, so especially by the pretension to universal sovereignty over God's heritage asserted for the See of Rome; and by the practical exaltation of the blessed Virgin Mary as mediator in the place of her Divine Son, and by the addressing of prayers to her as intercessor between God and man. Of such beware, we beseech you, knowing that the jealous God giveth not his honour to another.

Build yourselves up, therefore, beloved, in your most holy faith; grow in grace and in the knowledge and love of Jesus Christ our Lord. Show forth before all men by your faith, self-denial, purity, and godly conversation, as well as by your labours for the people among whom God hath so widely spread you, and by the setting forth of his Gospel to the unbelievers and the heathen, that ye are indeed the servants of Him who died for us to reconcile his Father to us, and to be a sacrifice for the sins of the whole world.

Brethren beloved, with one voice we warn you; the time is short; the Lord cometh; watch and be sober. Abide steadfast in the communion of saints wherein God hath granted you a place. Seek in faith for oneness with Christ in the blessed sacrament of his body and blood. Hold fast the Creeds, and the pure worship and order, which of God's grace ye have inherited from the primitive Church. Beware of causing division contrary to the doctrine ye have received. Pray and seek for unity among yourselves, and among all the faithful in Christ Jesus, and the good Lord make you perfect, and keep your bodies, souls, and spirits until the coming of the Lord Jesus Christ.

(Here follow the signatures.)

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THE RESOLUTIONS.

We, bishops of Christ's holy Catholic Church, in visible communion with the United Church of England and Ireland, professing the faith delivered to us in Holy Scripture, maintained by the primitive Church and by the Fathers of the English Reformation, now assembled, by the good providence of God, at the Archiepiscopal Palace of Lambeth, under the presidency of the Primate of All England, desire—first, to give hearty thanks to Almighty God for having thus brought us together for common counsels and united worship; secondly, we desire to express the deep sorrow with which we view the divided condition of the flock of Christ throughout the world, ardently longing for the fulfilment of the prayer of our Lord, "That they all may be one; as thou, Father, art in me, and I in thee, that they also may be one in us; that the world may believe that thou hast sent me;" and lastly, we do here solemnly record our conviction that unity will be most effectually promoted by maintaining the faith in its purity and integrity—as taught in the Holy Scriptures, held by the primitive Church, summed up in the creeds, and affirmed by the undisputed General Councils—and by drawing each of us closer to our common Lord, by giving ourselves to much prayer and intercession, by the cultivation of a spirit of charity and a love of the Lord's appearing.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That it appears to us expedient for the purpose of maintaining brotherly intercommunion, that all cases of establishment of new sees and appointment of new bishops be notified to all archbishops and metropolitans, and presiding bishops of the Anglican communion.

2. That, having regard to the conditions under which intercommunion between members of the Church passing from one distant diocese to another may be duly maintained, we hereby declare it desirable; (1) That forms of letters commendatory on behalf of clergymen visiting other dioceses be drawn up and agreed upon; (2) That a form of letters commendatory for lay members of the Church be in like manner prepared; (3) That his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury be pleased to undertake the preparation of such forms.

3. That a committee be appointed to draw up a pastoral address to all members of the Church of Christ in communion with the Anglican branch of the Church Catholic, to be agreed upon by the assembled bishops, and to be published as soon as possible after the last sitting of the Conference.

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4. That in the opinion of this Conference unity, in faith and discipline will be best maintained among the several branches of the Anglican communion by due and canonical subordination of the synods of the several branches to the higher authority of a synod or synods above them.

5. That a committee of seven members (with power to add to their number, and to obtain the assistance of men learned in ecclesiastical and canon law) be appointed to inquire into and report upon the subject of the relations and functions of such synods, and that such report be forwarded to his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury with a request that, if possible, it may be communicated to an adjourned meeting of this Conference.

6. That in the judgment of the bishops now assembled, the whole Anglican communion is deeply injured by the present condition of the Church in Natal; and that a committee be now appointed at this general meeting to report on the best mode by which the Church may be delivered from the continuance of this scandal, and the true faith maintained. That such report be forwarded to his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, with the request that he will be pleased to transmit the same to all the bishops of the Anglican communion, and to ask for their judgment thereupon.

7. That we who are here present do acquiesce in the resolution of the Convocation of Canterbury, passed on June 29, 1866, relating to the diocese of Natal, to wit—"If it be decided that a new bishop should be consecrated—as to the proper steps to be taken by the members of the Church in the province of Natal for obtaining a new bishop, it is the opinion of this house, first, that a formal instrument declaratory of the doctrine and discipline of the Church of South Africa should be prepared, which every bishop, priest and deacon to be appointed to office should be required to subscribe; secondly, that a godly and well-learned man should be chosen by the clergy, with the assent of the lay-communicants of the church; and thirdly, that he should be presented for consecration, either to the Archbishop of Canterbury—if the aforesaid instrument should declare the doctrine and discipline of Christ as received by the United Church of England and Ireland—or to the bishops of the Church of South Africa, according as hereafter may be judged to be most advisable and convenient."

8. That in order to the binding of the Churches of our colonial empire and the missionary Churches beyond them in the closest union with the mother Church, it is necessary that they receive and maintain without alteration the standards of faith and doctrine as now in use in that Church. That nevertheless, each province

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should have the right to make such adaptations and additions to the services of the Church as its peculiar circumstances may require, provided that no change or addition be made inconsistent with the spirit and principles of the Book of Common Prayer, and that all such changes be liable to revision by any synod of the Anglican communion in which the said province shall be represented.

9. That the committee appointed by resolution 5, with the addition of the names of the Bishops of London, St. David's, and Oxford, and all the colonial bishops, be instructed to consider the constitution of a voluntary spiritual tribunal, to which questions of doctrine may be carried by appeal from the tribunals for the exercise of discipline in each province of the colonial Church, and that their report be forwarded to his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, who is requested to communicate it to an adjourned meeting of this Conference.

10. That the resolutions submitted to this Conference relative to the discipline to be exercised by metropolitans, the court of metropolitans, the scheme for conducting the election of bishops, when not otherwise provided for, the declaration of submission to the regulation of synods, and the question of what legislation should be proposed for the colonial Churches, be referred to the committee specified in the preceding resolution.

11. That a special committee be appointed to consider the resolutions relative to the notification of proposed missionary bishoprics, and the subordinates of missionaries.

12. That the question of the bounds of the jurisdiction of different bishops, when any question may have arisen in regard to them, the question as to the obedience of chaplains of the United Church of England and Ireland on the Continent, and the resolution submitted to the Conference relative to their return and admission into home dioceses, be referred to the committee specified in the preceding resolution.

13. That we desire to render our hearty thanks to Almighty God for his blessings vouchsafed to us in and by this Conference; and we desire to express our hope that this our meeting may hereafter be followed by other meetings to be conducted in the same spirit of brotherly love.

After a resolution of hearty thanks to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, for having convened the Conference, and for having presided at it, the Archbishop solemnly offered up the prayer for the Church militant. The "Gloria in Excelsis" was then sung by the assembled bishops; his Grace the President pronounced the benediction, and the present session of the Conference came to its close.

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Irregular Agencies.

THIS convenient phrase is employed as descriptive of the numerous efforts made, not in opposition to, but independently of, regular church organization. Whatever may be thought of evangelists who visit places where churches and chapels abound, none surely can object to the labours of self-denying men and women, who seek to preach the Gospel in the worst portions of large cities, and in really destitute parts of the land.

I. LONDON.

During the past year many such agencies have been in operation. We propose to give a few facts explanatory of their nature and results. By way of preface, it may be mentioned that many districts in London have lately become so crowded with inhabitants, owing to the demolitions of so many houses in the process of railway extension, as almost inevitably to reduce the standard of morality to a lower degree than it was before. Thus a city missionary said, "I have no hesitation in stating, that of the people living in this district as man and wife, by far the larger proportion are not legally married." This extraordinary statement, at first received with incredulity, was examined and found to be only too true. The inhabitants of the locality referred to consisted of about 300 fallen women, and 500 or 600 persons, all professedly single, and inmates of 10 lodging-houses, and of about 500 families, some 300 of whom admitted the state in which they were living. And what makes the picture still more awful, is the declaration of the missionary that he believed that efforts to induce these families to get married would be of little service, as the fidelity of the married to each other had become as lax as that of the unmarried.

The London City Mission (p. 130) Report shows that in addition to the regular domiciliary visitation carried on by its 350 missionaries, efforts have been begun among skilled mechanics and artisans, and with most encouraging results.

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Thus 2,400 men in the tanyards of Bermondsey are visited by one missionary; another in the Cow-Cross district has access to 22 factories or workshops. In addition to the visitation, meetings are held. and libraries and other useful agencies are established. To show how little such work interferes with regular church organizations, one missionary in the south of London states that of the 1,000 men visited by him, 30 would certainly be the full number of such as had any idea of attending worship in churches or chapels.

The Ragged Church and Chapel Union (p. 132) has 64 stations, where the services are attended by about 5,000 persons, of whom, it may be said, that but for thatsociety not more than one in ten would ever have found their way to a place of worship.

In the East of London, the Rev. W. Booth is carrying on evangelistic work on a large scale. He is aided by a band of nearly a dozen evangelists, some of them females, and all humble but earnest Christians. They labour on among a population of 1,000,000 souls, of whom it has been asserted that 800,000, never cross the threshold of church or chapel. They have 7 or 8 stations for preaching, where Bible-classes, prayer meetings, etc., are also conducted. One of the buildings used is the Pavilion Theatre; another, lately opened, is a Mission Hall in Whitechapel Road, intended to be a central station. At Poplar there is a soup-kitchen; elsewhere there is a refuge for drunkards, to whose benefit one of the evangelists devotes his chief attention. Mothers' meetings are held. Three female evangelists visit from house to house in the day, and address meetings in the evening. Lastly, a Bible carriage circulates in the district, and many copies of the Scriptures are sold. After 18 months' labour, Mr. Booth was able to report as many as 1,500 hopeful conversions.

The Evangelization Society (Office, 11, Buckingham Street, Strand), besides giving a part of its funds to the support of Mr. Booth and his work, employs a band of labourers in this part of London, whose efforts have also been much blessed.

Mr. W. Carter, the converted sweep, is devoting himself to South London. In addition to the Victoria Theatre and the Deptford dancing rooms, he has engaged a hall at

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Kennington for Sunday services. Every Monday afternoon, he has a mothers' meeting of 600 women, who are taught to sew and work. The materials are provided, and are sold to them at wholesale prices. These missions have already sent forth above 200 voluntary preachers, some of whom are labouring in distant regions. Mr. Carter attributes his success greatly to persevering prayer, whole nights being sometimes spent by him and his fellow-workers in importunate pleading with God; and to the setting forth of God's love to men in the person of Christ.

The Christian Men's Union Association, besides preaching in rooms and dormitories, and in the open air, is seeking to establish cheap and clean lodgings for the poor, and eating-houses where wholesome food may be obtained at a reasonable price.

St. Giles' Christian Union arose out of the efforts of a few young men, who in 1860 organized a small society for relieving the poor of that district, each member contributing four-pence per week. They visited the poor themselves, and soon after opened a room for worship. This becoming too small, a hall was built. A church of 103 has now been formed, and a pastor elected. The benevolent efforts of the members are very considerable.

In the Edgeware Road, a working carpenter seeing the ignorance of the people in that neighbourhood, began to preach to them. Encouraged by his success, he undertook to build at his own cost a wooden hall, capable of holding 800 people. A church of 200 people is the result of his disinterested labours, he being their chosen pastor. Another hall has been erected in Golden Lane in a similar way by a tradesman.

The above are samples of the irregular agencies at work in London. For the work accomplished by the Open Air Mission, the Christian Community, the Ragged School Union, etc., etc., we must refer the reader to subsequent pages of this volume. We must not omit to mention that a Daily Prayer Meeting is now held at 165, Aldersgate Street, in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Assocciation, from 12 to 1. Similar but smaller meetings are held in other places.

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2. THE PROVINCES.

Reports from the country show that a very considerable awakening has resulted in many parts of the country from the labours of evangelists. At Weston-super-mare, Oxford, Brighton, etc., Lord Radstock and other men of like faith have gathered large audiences, and produced many deep impressions. The Rev. Mr. Hammond's addresses to children both in town and country have been the means of exciting much interest. The Hallelujah bands—companies of humble Christians leagued together for the purpose of seeking the conversion of the poorest of the poor and the lowest of the low, have pursued their work in Sheffield and neighbouring towns, with great activity. In Leicester they have opened a large Gospel Hall capable of containing 1,500 persons. Mr. Poole (Fiddler Joss) and his wife have visited Norfolk and other places with marked results. In Sussex, where "thousands are as dark as the heathen," some 150 villages and hamlets have been visited by the Bible cart, and many copies of the Scriptures and tracts have been circulated.

3. SCOTLAND.

The Evangelistic Association has been very active (see p. 74), and many souls have been awakened. Meetings have been held in Annan, Lanark, Stirling, and many other places. The North East Coast Mission reports a revival of religion in Orkney, Wick, Nairn, and many other towns. Mr. Weaver's preaching in Glasgow has led to the admision of 300 persons into one of the churches in that city.

The above facts must be regarded simply as examples of the kind of work being done by irregular agencies throughout the length and breadth of the land. Want of space compels us to abstain from adding further details. *The Revival* magazine, published weekly, may be called the chronicle of these agencies, and as such we recommend it to the notice of our readers.

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Obituary for 1867.

THE REV. WM. GOODELL, D.D., died at Philadelphia, on the 18th February. He was born at Templeton, Mass. on the 14th February, 1792. When 19 years of age, he gave himself to Christ, and at once determined to be a missionary of the cross. By dint of great perseverance and self-denial he secured a regular nine years' course of training at Dartmouth and Andover, and was ordained for missionary work at New Haven, in 1822. The principal scenes of his labours were Beirût and Constantinople. At the latter place, which he entered in 1831, he translated the entire Scriptures from the Hebrew and Greek originals, into Armeno-Turkish. Impaired health and growing infirmities compelled his return home in 1865. "He constantly sought to be just that in spirit, and in all holy development, which he expected every Christian to be in the Millennium."

M. LE PASTEUR JUILLERAT died on the 11th March. He was born at Locle, Neuchâtel, in 1781. By his marriage with Mdlle. de Chabaud Latour, he became connected with one of the oldest and most respected Protestant families of France. After a short time spent in the parish of Pignan (Hérault), he was in 1805 appointed pastor of the Reformed Church at Nîmes. By his bold and determined attitude when the rights of the Protestants were seriously threatened in 1815, he won the respect of the whole Protestant Church of France. In 1816 he was transferred to Paris, where he remained till his death. From the first, a supporter of evangelical doctrine, he witnessed with delight and sympathy the revival of religious life which began about 1815. The *Archives du Christianisme* was started and for some time conducted by M. J. During his later years he was President of the Paris Consistory.

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THE REV. JOHN CAMPBELL, D.D., died on the 26th March. He was born near Dundee, in 1795. After leaving the parish school he was apprenticed to a blacksmith. His first religious impressions were formed in connexion with the Wesleyans, but he soon after joined the Congregationalists. Having studied at St. Andrew's and Glasgow Universities, and also under the direction of the Rev. Greville Ewing, he became pastor successively at Dublin, and Kilmarnock. In 1828, he was appointed pastor of the Tabernacles of Moorfields and Tottenham Court Road. He was a man of immense energy, and a most ardent advocate of any cause which he espoused. His attack on the Bible-monopoly was perhaps his most successful effort, leading as it did to the publication of the Word of God, at a most reduced price. Among his numerous works, the "Martyr of Erromanga," and "Jethro" must be mentioned as having given great stimulus to foreign and home missions. In his later years he was the editor of the *British Banner*, and subsequently of the *British Standard*.

THE RT. REV. J. COTTON WIGRAM, Bishop of Rochester, died suddenly on the 6th of April. He was born in 1798, and was ordained in 1822, after pursuing his studies at Trinity College, Cambridge. He first held preferment in Hants, was then appointed Archdeacon of Winchester, and in 1860 raised to the see of Rochester. His views were of the strictly evangelical order, and were sometimes propounded in that precise and severe manner which excited much opposition.

JOHN HENDERSON, ESQ., died on the 1st of May. He was born at Borrowstonness, in 1782. As a commercial man, his name was held in high honour in the city of Glasgow. As a member of the United Presbyterian Church, he was the liberal promoter of its principal societies, and especially of its Indian Missions and Church Extension Scheme. Through his persevering zeal, the various Scottish Bible societies were united to form the National Bible Society of Scotland. In all movements for the maintenance of Sunday rest and sanctifica-

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tion, he was first and foremost; it was he who offered the prizes some years ago to working men for the best essays on that subject. The Evangelical Alliance was first suggested and then most efficiently supported by him. In all the struggling Protestant communities of the continent of Europe he felt the deepest interest, but especially in the Waldensian Church. His piety was maintained by close communion with God, and was the real secret of his unbounded liberality. It is estimated that his benefactions amounted yearly to between £30,000 and £40,000.

THE REV. DR. WILLIAM GIBSON died on the 8th June He was born at Ballymena in 1808. He was for a time assistant of the venerable Dr. Hanna, of Belfast, and was then elected Professor of Christian Ethics in the Presbyterian College in that city. He was Moderator of the Irish Presbyterian Church in the year of revival. He was a man of a catholic spirit, and was one of the warmest supporters of the Evangelical Alliance. He died of apoplexy just after attending one of the meetings of the General Assembly.

THE VENERABLE AND REV. ARCHDEACON HENRY WILLIAMS died on the 16th July, at the age of 75 years. He was originally an officer in Her Majesty's service, and held the post of lieutenant on board the "Thames." He received ordination in 1822, and in the following year landed in New Zealand, determined to devote his life to the evangelisation of the cannibal inhabitants. By his courage, perseverance and uniform kindness he succeeded in gaining the respect and even affection of the rude barbarians, until at last *Kara wha* (four eyes) was known in every part of the Island.

SIGNOR GREGORI, Waldensian minister at Naples, died on the 22nd July. He was born at Lucca in 1839. While yet a boy he removed to Leghorn, where he was brought under the influence of religious truth through the instrumentality of the Rev. Dr. Stewart. Being filled with a desire to preach the Gospel, he went to La Tour, and subsequently to Florence and Glasgow, to pursue his

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studies. After his ordination he was sent to Naples to assist Signor Appia. He was most unsparing in his labours, both in the city and in the neighbouring districts. In June last he received an invitation to visit a few brethren at Catania in Sicily. He went, and after staying some weeks was about to leave, when the cholera broke out. He thought it his duty to remain, but after labouring to his utmost to instruct and comfort the sick and dying, he was himself laid low, and in a few hours breathed his last. A Messina paper, not an organ of the *Evangelici*, said of him, "O true apostle of the Redeemer, may all who use the word religion be like thee!"

M. LE PASTEUR RODOLPHE CUVIER died on the 30th July. He was born at Montbéliard in 1785. After studying at Strasburg, he was appointed in 1809 pastor at Nancy. This post he held, as also that of professor at the college, till 1830, when he was nominated third pastor of one of the Lutheran churches in Paris. Here he remained for many years, filling various offices, *e. g.*, President of the Consistory, and Ecclesiastical Inspector, and commending himself to rich and poor by his humility, kindness and fidelity. In 1837, he was called to bless the marriage of the Duke of Orleans with the Princess Helena of Mecklenburg, and was in consequence made an officer of the Legion of Honour. In his last years he lived in comparative retirement in his native district.

PROFESSOR ROTHE died on the 20th August. He had for many years been Professor of Theology in the University of Heidelberg. During the last seven years of his life he was a warm partisan of the anti-evangelical movement, of which his colleague, Professor Schenkel, is the acknowledged leader. His lectures drew large numbers of students to Heidelberg.

M. LE PASTEUR MEYER died on the 11th October. He was born about the year 1808. When his theological studies were completed, he was still undecided as to his religious opinions. For a time he took up the work of inspector

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of primary schools. and being desirous of doing good, he frequently visited the poor. It was while engaged in this work that he learned to understand the worth of the Gospel. The revival, too, had great influence over him. He was chosen one of the three pastors of the Lutheran Church in Paris, and at once gave himself with all the energy of his character to the work before him. He made it his special task to seek out, instruct, and help his numerous countrymen (Germans) living in Paris in great poverty. He at length succeeded in forming a large establishment for their benefit in the *quartier Mouffetard*. On the resignation of M. Cuvier, M. Meyer was appointed President of the Consistory, and Ecclesiastical Inspector. He was an ardent Lutheran, and most rigid in his orthodoxy, but withal was a man of fervent piety. Prayer was the element in which he lived. He walked with God.

THE RT. REV. DR. JOHN LONSDALE, Bishop of Lichfield, died on the 19th October. He was born in 1788. After being, for a time, rector of St. George's, Bloomsbury, then Canon-residentiary in Lichfield Cathedral, he became, in 1830, Principal of King's College, London, which post he held till his elevation to the See of Lichfield, in 1843. He was a man of great diligence, and of much amiability of character. He wrote several works in defence of Christianity. His death was very sudden.

THE REV. JAMES HAMILTON, D.D., died on the 24th of November. He was born at Paisley, in 1815, and was the eldest son of Dr. William Hamilton, a leading minister of the evangelical party at Strathblane, Stirlingshire. At the age of 14, he entered the university of Glasgow, and was a student for about eleven years. His curriculum was completed at Edinburgh. After being for three months a missionary in Dr. Candlish's congregation, he began his ministerial career as assistant in the small parish of Abernyte, Perthshire. In 1840, he removed to Roxburgh Chapel, Edinburgh, and after a brief course there, came up to London to fill the pulpit of Regent Square Church. This was in 1841. Here he continued till

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the day of his death, rendering most eminent service, both by his preaching and his writings, to the Church of God at large. His illness was a long and painful one, but his end was peace. His last audible words were, "Come, Lord Jesus, come quickly." In his own church and denomination, he was an indefatigable worker. Into the China Mission, so signally blessed of God, and into the Church Extension movement he threw himself with his whole heart. His earnest and loving spirit was manifested in all he said and did. As a preacher and speaker his manner was peculiar, but perfectly genuine, while his rich and lofty imagination, his vast acquaintance with books, his power of presenting old thoughts in an original form, together with his living piety, gave to his spoken utterances great power and attractiveness. Though dead, he yet speaketh, in such works as "Life in Earnest," "The Mount of Olives," and the "Royal Preacher." Few men have ever been more truly beloved.

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Help for Discharged Prisoners.

IN several lands attention is being directed, and with most encouraging results, to the prisoners who are from year to year discharged and thus restored to society. In this country, the DISCHARGED PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY (Office, 39, Charing Cross, London) and the DISCHARGED PRISONERS' RELIEF COMMITTEE (p. 135), are engaged in this work. The former Society concerns itself with the convict class, and during the ten years of its existence has rendered help to 5,257 prisoners, of whom 579 were women. The latter Society takes up the care of prisoners, whose offences were trivial, and who had never been convicted before. Agents are appointed whose duty it is to find temporary lodgings for the discharged prisoner, and some employment for which he may be adapted. Experience has shown that by this means many have been saved from returning to their evil ways and associates, while some have obtained a really good position in life.

In France, the same thing has been attempted by the SOCIETE DE PATRONAGE DES JEUNES DETENUS DE LA SEINE. When this Society was founded, in 1833, the proportion of young discharged prisoners who were re-convicted was 75 per cent. In 1863, this figure had been reduced to from one to one-half per cent!

In Switzerland, similar societies are in operation in many of the cantons. The St. Gall Society had, as far back as 1865, patronized 774 discharged prisoners, and seen the cases of re-conviction fall to 11 per cent. The Zürich Society had, up to 1863, patronised 378 discharged prisoners, and had been the means of lessening the number of inmates in the prisons in a remarkable manner. In 3 years the number of prisoners fell from 538 to 386; that is, there were 152 prisoners less in the canton.

These few facts are enough to show how efficient such societies haveproved themselves to be, as auxiliaries both

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to civil government and to the Church of Christ. The mode of conducting them is different on the two sides of the channel. The help afforded here by an appointed agent, is there rendered by benevolent persons, styled patrons, who make it their duty to look after the discharged prisoner entrusted to them, and seek to secure employment for him.

END OF PART I.

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PART II.

The Population of the World.

DR. BEHM, of Gotha, estimates that the world is at present inhabited by 1,350,000,000 of people, who are thus distributed: Europe, 285,000,000; Asia, 797,600,000; Australia and Polynesia, 3,850,000; Africa, 188,000,000; and America, 75,500,000.

In 1858, Dieterici computed them at 1,288 millions, and Kolb, in 1865, at 1,220 millions.

It is calculated that there are 3,604 different languages and dialects, and 1,000 different religions and sects.

Taking the population to be 1,288 millions, they have been divided according to religions, thus:

Protestants	76,000,000
Romish Church	170,000,000
Greek Orthodox Church	89,000,000
Jews	5,000,000
Mohammedans	160,000,000
Buddhists	340,000,000
Other Asiatic Religions	260,000,000
Heathens or Pagans	200,000,000

Another classification is as follows:—

Catholics	185 millions	
Protestants	106 „	
Greeks	80 „	
Dissenters	15 „	
		386 millions Christian.
Mohammedan	70 millions	
Jews	6 „	
Heathens	760 „	
		836 millions Non-Christian

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The Christian World.

[From Herzog's Real Encyclopædie.]

Roman Catholics	148,906,000
Orthodox Greeks	66,619,000
Lutherans	20,014,000
Episcopalians	12,357,000
Evangelicals (United) in Prussia	11,524,000
Reformed	8,127,000
Presbyterians	5,700,000
Baptists	4,638,000
United Greeks	3,892,000
Methodists	3,598,000
Armenians	2,767,000
Independents	1,469,000
Universalists	600,000
Christians	300,000
Thomas Christians, of whom 150,000 are united with the Church of Rome	220,000
Moravians	192,000
Unitarians	190,000
Mennonites	189,000
Quakers	160,000
Maronites	140,000
Seceders	120,000
Abyssinian Monophysites	100,000
Nestorians	100,000
United Armenians	94,000
Copts	80,000
Jacobites	64,000
Mormons	50,000
Tunkers	30,000
Chaldeans	20,000
Waldensians	20,000
Cameronians	17,000
Glassites	10,000
Swedenborgians	7,000
Shakers	6,000
Jansenists	5,000
Remonstrants	5,000
Total	292,330,000

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Summary of the foregoing list:—

Roman Catholics, including Jansenists, United Greeks, Maronites, Chaldeans, and United Armenians	153,057,000
Oriental Churches, including Orthodox Greeks, Armenians, Jacobites, Copts, Abyssinian Monophysites, Nestorians, and Thomas Christians	69,950,000
Protestants of various orders	68,630,000
Other religionists, including Universalists, Mormons, Tunkers, Swedenborgians, and Shakers	693,000
Total	292,330,000

Or thus:—

Roman Catholics	153,057,000
Oriental Churches	69,950,000
Episcopalians	12,357,000
Non-Episcopalians	56,273,000
Other religionists (see above)	693,000
Total	292,330,000

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The British Empire.

Great Britain and Ireland - -	29,935,404
Colonies - - -	9,264,243
British India - - -	133,571,351
Total - - -	174,770,998

In 1866, the population of England and Wales was reckoned at 21,210,020; of Scotland, 3,153,413; and of Ireland, 5,571,271. Total, 29,935,404 inhabitants.

England - -	Anglicans - -	12,000,000
	Dissenters -	6,500,000
	R. Catholics - -	1,200,000
	Presbyterians -	500,000
Scotland - -	Presbyterians - -	2,000,000
	Dissenters -	700,000
	Anglicans - -	300,000
	R. Catholics -	160,000
Ireland - -	R. Catholics - -	4,505,000
	Anglicans -	693,300
	Presbyterians - -	523,000
	Dissenters -	76,000

Summary:—

Great Britain and Ireland—	Anglicans -	13,000,000
	Dissenters	7,260,000
	R. Catholics -	5,860,000
	Presbyterians	3,000,000

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The Churches of England and Wales.

POPULATION, 21,210,020.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND WALES.—2 archbishops, 26 bishops, 12,888 benefices, filled by 17,869 clergy. The whole number of clergy is about 23,000.

Divided into 2 Provinces: 1. Canterbury. Upper House of Convocation—*President*, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and 20 bishops. Lower House, consisting of the deans, archdeacons, and elected representatives of the various dioceses in the Province of Canterbury. 2. The Province of York, composed of the Archbishop of York, bishops, deans, archdeacons, and elected representatives of the following dioceses: York, Durham, Carlisle, Chester, Manchester, Ripon, Sodor and Man.

Besides the National Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, Durham University and King's College, London, the Church of England has the following Theological Training Institutions: St. Bees' (Cumberland), with 80 students, and St. Aidan's (Birkenhead), with 63 students; also a Training Department at Birmingham College, the London College of Divinity, at St. John's Wood, and Lampeter College, Wales.

CONGREGATIONALISTS.—2,233 ministers, 2,724 churches. No returns of number of members are published, but, reckoning by the partial returns made a few years ago, the number would be about 340,000.

Congregational Union of England and Wales (1830). A union of Congregational churches and personal members, having no legislative authority, and no direct connexion with the county associations, of which there are 59. *Chairman for* 1867-8: Rev. J. R. CAMPBELL, D.D., Bradford. *Secretaries:* Revs. G. SMITH, D.D., and ROBERT ASHTON. *Temporary Office*: 18, South Street, Finsbury, E.C.

Theological colleges, 11, with nearly 300 students; also 8 preparatory and private institutions for theological and missionary training, with about 100 students.

Sums raised during the year by Congregational societies mentioned in this work, over £120,000.

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BAPTISTS.—1,998 ministers, 2,264 churches, and 206,491 members returned. The whole number may be estimated at 238,000.

Baptist Union (1832), consisting of ministers, churches, and associations, and having no legislative authority. *Chairman for* 1867-8: Hon. and Rev. BAPTIST W. NOEL, M.A. *Secretaries*: Revs. E. STEANE, D.D., New House Park, Rickmansworth, and J. H. MILLARD, B.A., Huntingdon.

Theological colleges, 10, inclusive of Mr. Spurgeon's Pastors' College. Number of students, between 250 and 300, of whom 80 are at the Pastors' College.

Sums raised by Baptist religious and benevolent societies, about £140,000.

WESLEYAN METHODISTS (1744).—1,505 ministers, and 350,357 members; and 556,502 Sunday scholars (in Great Britain).

President of Conference for 1867-8: Rev. JOHN BEDFORD, Manchester. *Secretary:* Rev. JOHN FARRAR, Woodhouse Grove School, Apperley Bridge, Leeds.

Theological Institution (1834), divided into 2 branches, one at Richmond, Surrey, and the other at Didsbury, Manchester; 144 students.

Sums raised:—Home Mission and Contingent Fund, about £24,000; Chapel Committee,* £7,470; Missionary Society, £148,410. Total, £179,160.

METHODIST NEW CONNEXION, (1797), 417 societies, 150 circuit preachers, 1,094 local preachers, 26,439 members, and 65,189 Sunday scholars.

Theological Institution, at Ranmoor, near Sheffield (recently opened), 8 or 9 students.

President of Conference for 1867-8: Rev. JOHN TAYLOR, Stockport. *Secretary:* Rev. G. GRUNDY, Bradford, Yorkshire.

Raised for mission, and other purposes, about £10,000; also, £11,000 raised and appropriated in Canada.

PRIMITIVE METHODISTS (1819).—The following statistics are for Great Britain and the colonies:—891 travelling

* The amount actually raised and paid for chapel-building and extinction of chapel-debts during the year, including grants from connexional Funds, is £227,056.

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preachers, (of whom 136 are in the colonies), 13,865 local preachers, 6,310, chapels, &c., 154,950 members, and 234,794 Sunday scholars.

President of Conference for 1867-8: T. BATEMAN, Esq., Chorley, Lancashire. *General Secretary*: Rev. T. JOBLING, 8, Sutton Street, Commercial Road, London. E.

Theological Institute, at York, lately formed, and this year to be removed to Sunderland.

Sums raised.—Auxiliary, Conference, and Chapel Funds, £3,149; Missionary Funds, £12,525. Total, £15,671.

BIBLE CHRISTIANS (1815)—368 chapels, 65 preachers 957 local preachers, 14,352 members, and 21,337 Sunday' scholars.

President of Conference for 1867-8: Rev. F. W. BOURNE, Devonport. *Secretary*: Rev. T. P. OLIVER, Launceston.

(See also Home Missions of this body).

UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCHES (1857) 1,119 chapels, 271 itinerant preachers, 3,246 local preachers, 68,494 members, and 137,318 Sunday scholars.

President of Conference for 1867-8: Rev. R. CHEW, Newcastle-on-Tyne. *Connexional Secretary:* Rev. J. MYERS, Harrogate. About £10,000 raised in the year for missionary and other purposes.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND IN ENGLAND.—4 presbyteries 21 churches, and 25 ministers, 6 of these being military chaplains.

Moderator.—Rev P. T. FORFAR, Liverpool.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN ENGLAND (1836).—7 presbyteries, 117 ministers, and 123 churches; 19,936 communicants, and 15,521 Sunday scholars.

Moderator for 1867-8: Rev. J. C. PATERSON, Manchester, *Clerks:* Revs. G. J. C. DUNCAN, D.D., London, and W. M'CAW, Manchester. Theological College, Guildford Street, London; 15 students.

UNITED PRESBYTERIANS.—4 presbyteries, 77 ministers, 82 churches, and 212,610 members.

The English Synod of the United Presbyterian Church

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in subordination to the General Synod meeting in Edinburgh. *Moderator for* 1867-8: Rev. Dr. CAIRNS, Berwick.

THE FRIENDS (Quakers).—13,786 members, inclusive of 229 resident in foreign parts. Habitual attendants, but not in membership, 3,582.

MORAVIANS, OR UNITED BRETHREN (in Great Britain and Ireland).—91 churches, home missions, and preaching stations; 58 ministers, home missionaries, and assistants; 5,522 members, of whom 3,252 are communicants; 5,799 children under instruction, of whom 3,636 are Sunday scholars.

Governing Body: Board of Elders for the British Province. *President*: Bishop B. SEIFFERTH, Ockbrook, Derby. *Secretary of the Brethren's Unity in England:* Rev. W. MALLALIEU, Ockbrook.

Theological Training Institution, Fulneck, Leeds. Number of students, 7. Many students study abroad.

Money raised for various ecclesiastical purposes, about £10,000, of which £2,510 is for foreign missions.

In Ireland 7 Scripture-readers labour in different localities.

PLYMOUTH BRETHREN.—Divided into three sections. No statistics published.

UNITARIANS.—289 ministers, 332 chapels and mission stations.

Many, both ministers and congregations, object to any doctrinal names; they have chiefly sprung from the non-subscribing Presbyterians. In England they have no central body. Some of the societies are General Baptists.

Theological Institution and Manchester New College at University Hall, Gordon Square London, 15 Students. Presbyterian College, Carmarthen, for Unitarian and Independent Students (of the 24 students 2 only were Unitarians in 1866). Unitarian Home Missionary Board, Memorial Hall, Albert Square, Manchester, 15 students.

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ROMAN CATHOLICS.—1 archbishop, 16 bishops 1,399 clergy, 1,014 churches and chapels and stations, 63 communities of men, and 204 convents.

WELSH CALVINISTIC METHODIST CONNEXION (Modified Presbyterianism.)—1,069 chapels and stations, 690 ministers and preachers, 94,000 communicants, and 141,610 Sunday scholars.

Moderator of General Assembly for 1867-8.—Rev. D. HOWELLS, Swansea. *Secretary*, Rev. D. ROWLANDS, M.A., Lanidloes.

Theological colleges at Bala and Trevecca, 75 students.

The Churches of Scotland.

POPULATION, 3,153,413.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—16 synods, 84 presbyteries, 1,287 ministers, 1,250 churches (buildings), 1,801 schools, with 137,734 pupils.

Lord High Commissioner: EARL OF HADDINGTON. *Moderator for the year:* Rev. T. J. CRAWFORD, D.D., Edinburgh. *Synod Clerk:* Rev. J. COOK, D.D., Haddington.

Universities—St. Andrew's, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh. Number of theological students, 208.

Money raised for home and foreign missions, for education, and other purposes, about £160,000.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—15 synods, 71 presbyteries, 880 ministers, 923 congregations, and 128,586 Sunday scholars.

Moderator: Rev. J. ROXBURGH, D.D., Glasgow. *Principal Clerks of Synod:* Rev. P. CLASON, D.D., Edinburgh, and Rev. Sir H. W. MONCRIEFF, Bart., D.D., Edinburgh.

Theological Colleges.— New College, Edinburgh, and Divinity Halls at Glasgow and Aberdeen. Number of students, 196.

Sums of money raised.—Sustentation Fund, £121,725; Congregational Fund, £122,024; Local Building ditto,

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£46,964; Missions and Education, £62,072; Miscellaneous, £15,742. Total, £368,527.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN, CHURCH.—26 presbyteries, 537 ministers, 504 congregations, 161,467 members, and 73,754 Sunday scholars. This last item includes the Sunday scholars in the English and Irish presbyteries of the church.

Moderator: Rev T. FINLAYSON, Edinburgh. *Clerk of Synod*: Rev. W. BECKETT, Rutherglen.

Theological College.—Divinity Hall, Edinburgh: 132 students.

Sums raised during the year by the United Presbyterian Church of Great Britain and Ireland.—For Congregational Purposes, £203,408, for Missions, &c., £57,132. Total £260,540.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—6 presbyteries, 41 ministers, 6 missionaries to the New Hebrides, and 5,020 members.

Moderator for 1867-8—Rev. J. MCDERMID.

Theological Hall in Edinburgh (open in June and July), 21 Students.

Money raised for Ministry, £5,218; Contributions to Synod for Missions, exclusive of sums raised for District Missions, £1,496. Total £6,714.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD IN SCOTLAND, 2 presbyteries 11 congregations, and 5 ministers. *Moderator*: Rev. R. WALLACE, Glasgow.

SYNOD OF UNITED ORIGINAL SECEDERS.—4 presbyteries and 23 ministers.

Moderator for 1867-8—Rev. J. M'KAY, Aberdeen.

Theological Hall in Glasgow, 7 students.

CONGREGATIONALISTS, 97 churches and 97 ministers.

Congregational Union.—*Secretary*: Rev D. RUSSELL, Strathbungo, Glasgow.

Theological Hall in Edinburgh, 13 students.

EVANGELICAL UNION.—56 churches, 2 of which are in England and 1 in Ireland, and 57 ministers; 8 other churches

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are doctrinally associated with the Union. Divinity Hall, Glasgow.

SCOTTISH EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—8 bishops, 166 officiating clergy, and 163 churches. *Primus*: The Right Rev. R. EDEN, D.D., Hedgefield House, Inverness.

The Diocesan Synods meet annually. The General Synod is called together as occasion requires; it is divided into two chambers: the first consisting of the bishops; the second, of the deans and a clerical representative from each diocese. Divinity Hall connected with Trinity College, Glenalmond, Perthshire.

ENGLISH EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN SCOTLAND.—11 chapels and 9 clergy.

BAPTISTS.—85 ministers, 89 churches, and about 7,000 members.

Baptist Association (1856), consisting of personal members. *Object.*—To help feeble churches, etc. *Secretary*: H. BOWSER, Esq., 22, Canning-place, Edinburgh.

Theological College at Glasgow, in connexion with Baptist Association. Number of students, 7.

WESLEYAN METHODISTS.—34 ministers, 22 societies, and 8,700 members.

PRIMITIVE METHODISTS.—8 travelling preachers.

UNITARIANS.—5 ministers and 6 churches.

ROMAN CATHOLICS.—4 bishops, 189 clergy, 193 churches, chapels and stations, and 16 convents.

The Churches of Ireland.

The numbers belonging to the different denominations are as follows :—

Roman Catholics - -	4,505,265
Episcopalians - -	693,357
Presbyterians - - -	523,291
Protestant Dissenters -	76,661
Jews - - - -	393
Total -	5,798,967

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ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—4 archbishops, 24 bishops, and 2,291 priests.

Clerical Colleges—St. Patrick's, Maynooth; St. Patrick's, at Carlow; St. Jarlith's, at Tuam; All-Hallows and Clonliffe, near Dublin; and the Catholic University, Dublin. All, except Maynooth, are supported by voluntary contributions.

EPISCOPAL ESTABLISHED CHURCH (commonly called the Irish Church).—2 archbishops, 10 bishops, and, in 1864, 2,172 clergy.

Theological College: Trinity, Dublin.

Income of livings and bishoprics, gross £586,428, nett, £448,942.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—37 presbyteries, one of them in India, 598 ministers, 66 licentiates and ordained ministers without charge, 560 congregations, 125,000 communicants, and 71,047 Sunday scholars.

Moderator of General Assembly for 1867-8: Rev. ROBERT MONTGOMERY (Missionary from Surat), Donaghader. *Acting Clerk:* Rev. ROBERT PARK, A.M., Ballymoney.

Theological Colleges at Belfast and Derry; 160 students.

Sums of money raised during the year.—Sustentation Fund, £2,001; Church Extension Scheme, £1,853; Home and Foreign Missions, &c., £8,866. Total, £12,720.

This Church receives the *Regium Donum*, at the rate of £69 (present currency)for each minister.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—4 presbyteries, 32 churches, and 25 ministers.

Moderator for 1867-8: Rev. J. KENNEDY, Newtown, Limavady

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (under the General Synod in Scotland).—1 presbytery, 10 congregations, 9 ministers, and 853 communicants.

EASTERN REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.—15 churches and 8 ministers. *Moderator*: Rev. H. STEWART, Newtownards.

SECESSION PRESBYTERY.—10 churches, and 10 ministers, who receive the *Regium Donum.*

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CONGREGATIONALISTS.—26 churches, 27 ministers, and 7 town and Irish-speaking missionaries.

Irish Congregational Union.—*Chairman for* 1867-8: Rev. J. W. JOHNSTON, B.A., Newry. *Secretaries:* Revs. R. SEWELL, Londonderry, and J. STIRLING, Armagh.

BAPTISTS.—19 ministers, 28 churches, and about 1,500 members.

PRIMITIVE WESLEYANS (CHURCH METHODISTS).—82 ministers. *President:* Rev. M. HENNING. *Secretary:* Rev. R. KER.

WESLEYAN METHODISTS.—172 ministers, and 20,285 members. Irish Conference.—*Secretary:* Rev. J. TOBIAS, Dublin.

Collegiate Institution (Theological), Belfast.

METHODIST NEW CONNEXION.—8 societies, 7 missionaries, 681 members, and 819 Sunday scholars. *Chairman of District*: Rev. J. STOKOE, Belfast.

PRIMITIVE METHODISTS.—5 missionaries, and 428 members.

UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCHES.—1 minister, 8 local preachers, and 90 members.

UNITARIANS.—(1) Remonstrant Synod (Ulster).—15 churches and 25 ministers. *Clerk*: Rev. S. MOORE, Warrenpoint, Down.

(2) Presbytery of Antrim.—11 churches and 11 ministers. *Clerk*: Rev. J. PORTER WARDEN, Belfast.

(3) Northern Presbytery of Antrim.—6 churches and 6 ministers. *Clerk*: Rev. J. S. PORTER, Belfast.

(4) Synod of Munster.—4 churches and 5 ministers. *Clerk*: Rev. W. HUNTER, Bandon, Cork.

All the ministers of these four divisions receive the *Regium Donum.*

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Home Missions in Great Britain and Ireland.

CHURCH PASTORAL AID SOCIETY.—Instituted in 1836. *Secretary*: REV. E. J. SPECK, M.A. *Office*: Temple Chambers, Falcon Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

Object.—The employment of additional clergymen in destitute parishes or districts, the support, whole or partial, of lay-agents, whether candidates for holy orders or others, and the opening of places of worship for the administration of the Word of God, in accordance with the order of the Church.

Operations of the past year.—Grants were made for the support of 445 additional curates for populous parishes, 6 chaplains for mariners, 10 incumbents or ministers, whose incomes are furnished, either in whole or in part, by the Society, and 160 lay-assistants. Total, 621 agents.

The above grants were made on behalf of 501 incumbents, whose average income is £270 per annum, and 193 of whom are without parsonage-houses.

Through the operations of the Society, 636 additional public services on the Lord's-day are now maintained, besides 424 week-day services, 682 school-room and cottage lectures, and 635 Bible-classes. The Society's grants have led to the erection, opening, or keeping open of 265 churches or chapels; and in districts at present receiving the Society's aid, 247 rooms are licensed for Divine Service.

Thirty-seven grants became vacant during the year, only twenty-five of which the Committee, owing to the state of their funds, were able to renew.

TOTAL RECEIPTS:—£47,829, being an increase of £5,588.

EXPENDITURE:—Grants for Curates, £32,507; Lay-Assistants, £8,789; Management:—Publications, £646, Deputations, etc., £485; Secretaries, Rent, etc., £3,892. Total, £46,319.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE EMPLOYMENT OF ADDITIONAL CURATES.—Established in 1837. *Secretary*: REV. E. L. CUTTS, B.A. *Office*: 7, Whitehall, S.W.

Grants are made, on application from incumbents

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towards the maintenance of curates in populous or extensive parishes. The applications can only be received through the bishop of the diocese.

Summary of grants for the year 1866 :—

Granted towards employment of Additional Curates -	£31,930
Sums locally raised to meet the grants and complete the Stipends - - - - -	23,369
Grants voted by Bishop of London's Fund payable through the Society - - - -	1,790
Total - - -	£57,089

INCOME.—Balance, £9,082 ; Subscriptions and Remittances from Parochial Associations, £25,684 ; Bishop of London's Fund, £1,791 ; Legacies, etc., £2,328. Total, £38,88.

EXPENDITURE.—Paid on Stipends, £5,29,590 ; Management, £3,250. Total, £,32,840.

CHURCH HOME MISSION.—Established in 1858. *Honorary Secretaries*: REVS. J. KELLY, M.A., and J. S. JENKINSON, M.A. *Offices*: 22, Berners Street, W.

Object.—To serve as a supplemental agency to the regular ministry.

The districts visited by this Mission are mostly in rural localities, or in connexion with, or contiguous to, towns. These are traversed every fortnight during the season by evangelical clergymen, who, leaving home on the Monday, commence their week's preaching on the same evening. Mostly, the service is confined to the Litany, two hymns, and the sermon.

During the year 27 circuits were in operation, and 160 preachers engaged in the itinerating labours of the Mission. A Prayer-Union is at work in connexion with the Mission, the members pledging themselves to pray every Monday evening for the blessing of God to rest on and to extend their missionary labours.

INCOME, variable, (for last year only £683); devoted to covering the travelling expenses of the preacher, postage, &c., with only clerk's salary and rent of office.

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CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCRIPTURE READERS' ASSOCIATION. Established in 1844.—*Secretaries*: REV. M. RAINSFORD, and J. RODDAM TATE, Esq. *Offices*: 20, Spring Gardens. S.W.

Object.—To supply in the metropolitan, and suburban parishes of the archdiocese of Canterbury, and the dioceses of London, Winchester, and Rochester, lay Scripture-readers, for the purpose of giving the fullest effect to the parochial system, and of supplying the people in populous parishes with those private ministrations, which the clergy are unable adequately to afford.

During the past year, 158 Readers have been supported. Two special funds have been formed, one by ladies and the other by children. The former has partially supported 20 Readers, at a cost of £866, and the latter 3, at a cost of £71. Of the total number of 158 Readers, 38 have been, in whole or in part, aided by grants from the Bishop of London's Fund.

The Report speaks of many cases in which the Scripture-reader's labours have tended in a most marked manner to increase the attendance of working-people at church.

INCOME (including Grants from the Bishop of London's Fund of £2,150), £12,354.

EXPENDITURE.—Scripture-readers' Salaries, £11,760; Management, etc., £1,458. Total, £13,218.

COUNTRY TOWNS' MISSION (Undenominational). Established in 1837.—*Secretary*: MR. E. WILSON. *Offices*: 27, Red Lion Square, London, W.C.

Object.—To promote evangelical religion among the poor and working populations in cities, towns and rural districts, by training and employing missionaries, Scripture readers, and other suitable labourers.

Number of missions, 129, of missionaries, 112; and of mission and Bible-women, 47.

The following is an extract from the General Summary of labour for the year:—

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Number of	meetings held - - -	22,604
„	open-air services - - -	1,477
„	visits - - - -	678,678
„	children sent to day schools - -	1,770
„	„ Sunday schools - -	2,061
„	persons induced to attend public worship	2,391
„	Scriptures sold - - -	6,494
„	tracts distributed - - -	603,557
„	fallen females admitted to asylums -	24
„	unmarried couples induced to marry -	33
„	drunkards reclaimed - - -	150
„	persons who joined churches -	701

INCOME (including Balance, £209).—£10,676.¶
EXPENDITURE.—Agents, £9,741; Management, £743. Total, £10,484.

HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—Instituted in 1819. *Secretary*: REV. J. H. WILSON. *Office*: 18, South Street, Finsbury, E.C.

Object.—The evangelization of the unenlightened portion of the inhabitants of England and Wales. The Society conducts its operations by means of (1) *mission pastorates*, consisting usually of churches in towns or large villages, with outlying stations, supplied by voluntary preachers; (2) *grouped village stations*, consisting of five or six village-churches, united to form one fellowship, and (3) *lay-evangelists*, who work for seven hours every day, visiting from house to house, holding cottage prayer-meetings and open-air services within given and clearly-defined districts.

All these operations are carried on in concert with the county associations of Congregational churches. During the past year, 185 agents were employed, being an increase of 10. The Gospel was thus preached in 823 places. In the mission chapels there were about 43,000 hearers, and 14,700 children in the Sunday schools. The mission stations numbered 116, the lay-evangelists 69, and the voluntary lay-preachers 224.

About 800 members were received into the fellowship of the mission churches during the year. N.B. It is required of the lay-evangelists that they do not take upon themselves the formation of separate and independent churches, or assume the status of the ordained ministry.

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INCOME.—£5,577.

EXPENDITURE.—Salaries of Missionaries, £1,297; Grants to Ministers, £1,921; Payments to Lay Evangelists, £1,310; Education of Students, £311; Management, £818. Total £5,657.

BRITISH AND IRISH BAPTIST HOME MISSIONS.—The British and Irish Missions amalgamated in 1865.—*Secretary*: REV. C. KIRTLAND. *Office*: Mission House, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.

The desire of the Committee is that the agents of the mission should do the work of evangelists rather than surround themselves with the care of small pastorates.

Six new stations, were adopted during the year in England and Wales. One of the missionaries labours among the Germans in London. Five new missionaries have begun their labours in Ireland. The whole number of stations and sub-stations is about 240.

INCOME (including Balance, £774)—£4,511.

EXPENDITURE.—Irish Mission Salaries, £2,109; Home Mission Salaries, £987; Management of United Mission, £681. Total, £3,777.

WESLEYAN METHODIST HOME MISSION AND CONTINGENT FUND.—Established in 1855. *Secretary*: REV. C. PREST, Lee, Kent, S.E.

Object.—To assist dependent circuits in maintaining the ministration of the Gospel; to provide means for employing additional ministers, and to meet various contingencies.

INCOME (for 1865-6).—Collections, Contributions, etc., £24,458.

EXPENDITURE.—Grants to Circuits, Extraordinaries, and Contingent Expenses, etc., £13,356; Military Chaplains, £1,731; 83 Home Missionaries, £9,674; Management, £1,275. Total £26,036.

METHODIST NEW CONNEXION HOME MISSION.—*Secretary*: REV. S. HULME, Altrincham, Cheshire.

This Mission has 10 circuit-preachers, 40 local ditto, 17 societies, 18 stations, 952 members, and 2,316 Sunday scholars.

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INCOME.—£901; also £454 from general mission.
EXPENDITURE.—Grants, £1,561; Management, £100.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST HOME MISSIONS.—*Secretary*: REV. T. JOBLING, 8, Sutton Street, Commercial Road, E.

Statistics.—120 missionaries, 1,120 local preachers, 186 connexional chapels; 462 rented rooms; 9,174 members; and 10,950 Sunday scholars.

INCOME.—Subscriptions, etc., including sums received from Colonial Stations (£505), and Grants by Conference (£711), £11,113.

EXPENDITURE.—Home Mission, £5,628; Australia, £2,603; Canada, £400; Printing, Management, &c., £874. Total, £9,505.

BIBLE CHRISTIAN HOME MISSIONS.—*Secretary*: REV. W. LUKE, Newton Abbot.

Statistics.—70 itinerant preachers, 394 local ditto, 4,892 members, and 8,273 Sunday scholars. Home Contributions, £3,174; Home Disbursements, £2,605.

UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCH HOME MISSION.—*Mission Secretary*: REV. S. S. BARTON, Manchester.

Fourteen missionaries employed.

INCOME for Home and Foreign Missions, in Great Britain, £7,586. Home EXPENDITURE, £3,485.

SCRIPTURAL KNOWLEDGE INSTITUTION.—Established in 1834. *Secretary*: MR. G. MULLER, Bristol.

Objects.—(1) To establish and assist Day, Sunday and Adult schools, in which instruction shall be given on Scriptural principles; that is, schools in which all the teachers are believers and godly persons, and in which nothing contrary to the Gospel, is taught; (2) to circulate the Scriptures by selling them at reduced prices; in cases of extreme poverty, cheap editions are sometimes given; (3) to aid missionary efforts.

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The Society has no Board of Directors or Committee of Management. No means are employed to solicit subscriptions. The Director himself says, "I spread the wants of this work, either alone, or with my fellow-labourers, in prayer before God, or they may pray in secret for help, or many other Christians, who may feel interested about this work, may pray for its being supplied with means. And thus alone in answer to prayer, am I supplied with means."

Operations.—1,304 orphans have been maintained in the orphan-house, at Bristol; 6 day-schools with 425 children, wholly supported, and 9 others assisted; 9 Sunday schools supported and assisted; also 2 adult-schools, with 32 pupils. As regards the circulation of Bibles, Testaments, and portions, the Report shows that 4,916 copies have been sold, and 9,612 given away; the majority of the latter being portions. The copies sold were sold at very reduced prices to poor people. Again, 125 labourers in the word and doctrine have been in whole or in part supported in various parts of the world. Of these, 7 are labouring in British Guiana, 4 in China, 5 in Penang, 5 in the East Indies, 1 in the United States, 2 in Canada, 2 in Nova-Scotia, 2 in France, 1 in Belgium, 1 in Switzerland, 10 in Italy, 2 among the Spaniards in England, 4 in Ireland, and the remainder in Great Britain. Lastly, 1,824,604 tracts and books have been circulated during the year, of which number, 1,403,432 tracts were given away.

INCOME.—Balance from last year, £163; Donations, £6,071; Sale of Tracts and Bibles, and Payments of School Children, &c., £839. Total, £7,073.

EXPENDITURE.—Schools, £686; Bibles, £530; Missionary Purposes, £5,011; Tracts, £731; Postage and Stationery, £25. Total, £6,983.

The Income of the Orphan's Institution was £20,363, and the Expenditure, £13,457.

Donations to the amount of £9,135 have been received towards the erection of two new orphan houses, Nos. 4 and 5; for the completion of these Mr. Müller had on 26th May, 1867, a balance in hand of £30,799.

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OPEN-AIR MISSION.—Established in 1853. *Secretary*: MR. G. KIRKHAM. *Office:* 11, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W.C.

The following Summary will show the labours of the mission during the year. There are 10 auxiliaries with 150 members, all taking an active part in the work of preaching. 64 races, 57 fairs, 4 executions, and 26 other special gatherings were visited, and 530,950 tracts distributed. Thirty-nine conferences of the Mission and its branches were also held.

INCOME £517.

EXPENDITURE. — Mission-work, £306; Management, £190. Total, £496.

HOME MISSIONS OF THE WELSH CALVINISTIC METHODIST CONNEXION.—*Secretary for North Wales:* REV. JOSEPH JONES, Menai Bridge. *Secretary for South Wales:* REV. W. W. WILLIAMS, Swansea.

Object.—To support weak English interests in the Principality, and to provide means of grace for the Welsh scattered throughout England.

Fourteen missionaries are employed in North Wales, and 12 in South Wales.

United INCOME.—£1,300.

HOME MISSIONS OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—*Secretary:* MR. J, MARSHALL, S.S.C. *Chambers*: 15, Young Street, Edinburgh.

The operations consist of one main scheme and several branches. The main scheme is the subsidizing of chapels in various parts of the Church, and the 3 branches now sustained are Church Building, Home Evangelization, and Aid to large Highland parishes, where there are more churches than one.

The number of ordained ministers assisted during the year has been 58, and the number of Missionaries 44; being an increase of four over last year. At 87 of these stations (which are all that have yet been reported), there have been 10,002 communicants, and of 20,730 in attendance, being an average of 115 communicants and of 238 attendants at each station. The grants voted to all the chapels have been

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£3,758; and the local revenue of 79 stations, independently of the grants in aid, £6,196. The average income of chapels with ordained ministers has been £133, and of stations with missionaries, £106. Taking £20 as the average expense of a chapel of the former class, and £10 of a station of the latter, the average stipend of the ministers has been £113, and of the missionaries, £96. The amount of these stipends has been, to a great extent, dependent on the success of the missionary work carried on at the station, and thus a healthy stimulus to duty has been supplied.

Through the operations of the Endowment Committee grantee-chapels are constantly being removed from the list. Two were removed last year and six are now in Court, or ready for entering it.

Thirteen building grants were made, of which six provide for chapels entirely new; church building has also been carried on by voluntary contributions in 28 other parishes, thus providing altogether for at least 18 new churches.

Nineteen grants were made for the evangelization of the masses. In connexion with this home evangelization work must be mentioned: (1) the Summer Missions, a beginning of which was made in the summer of 1866, at Corry, in Island of Arran, where a large population is gathered every season at a distance of several miles from the parish church; (2) Fishery Missions, of a temporary character in the Bay of Howth, where 1000 men were gathered together; (3) Railway Missions, in spots where navvies are engaged in working.

Another branch of the work is the Highland parishes, in 11 of which help has been rendered. Some of the parishes are from 20 to 30 miles in length and breadth.

INCOME (including Balance, £5,200).—£11,652.

EXPENDITURE.—Grants in aid of 51 unendowed Churches, £1,582; Missionaries at 65 Preaching Stations, £2,054; Grants for Building Churches and Manses, £903, Grants in aid of 16 Missionary Stations, £452; Expenses of Management, £457. Total, £5,448

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HOME MISSIONS AND CHURCH EXTENSION COMMITTEE OF THE FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—*Secretary:* H. HANDYSIDE, ESQ., W.S. *Office:* Head of Mound, Edinburgh.

The number of mission stations supported, 38; territorial charges (ministerial), 19; ditto (unministerial), 18; church extension charges drawing grants, 31; temporary missions, 10; stations in large towns, 3; congregations receiving grants for employing student missionaries, 44.

INCOME (including Balance, £2,456).—£10,874.

EXPENDITURE.—Probationers' and Catechists' Salaries, £4,376; Territorial Operations, Grants to Ministerial Charges, etc., £3,890; Evangelistic Deputation and Grants to Ministers of Church Extension Charges, etc., £1,498; Management, £237. Total, £10,002.

HIGHLAND MISSION OF THE FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—*Convener:* REV. T. M'LACHAN, L.L.D. *Office:* Head of Mound, Edinburgh.

Object.—To supply vacant sanctioned charges in the Highlands; to support preaching stations and catechists; and to send preaching deputations to the fishing villages on the coast and in the islands, as well as to the stations and charges on their list, during the summer season.

During the past year 9 ministers have been settled; 44 stations and 6 sanctioned charges maintained, the number of preachers for which is 37; also 32 catechists and 8 advanced divinity students have been helping to sow the good seed, while 13 deputations were sent to various places in Scotland and Ireland.

INCOME (including Balance, £1,656).—£3,105.

EXPENDITURE.—Salaries of Probationers supplying stations, £1,255; ditto, Catechists, £1,043; Expenses of Evangelistic Deputations, £155; Bursaries and Aid to Students, £305; Management and General Assembly Charges, £247. Total, £3,005.

Grants in aid to Ministers of Church Extension Charges (specially contributed), £440.

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ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIGIOUS IMPROVEMENT OF THE REMOTE HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS (in connection with the Free Church of Scotland). Instituted in 1850. —*Secretaries:* MISS ABERCROMBIE, 7, Donne Terrace, and MISS MURRAY, 11, Randolph Terrace, Edinburgh.

Objects.—To increase aid-schools in Highland districts, where it is impossible to have fully equipped schools; to assist young men in studying for the ministry in the Highlands (Gaelic); to provide an agency to bear upon the Popery still prevailing in some Northern districts; and to provide clothing for the very poor.

During the past year 56 schools have been supported, together with 37 sewing schools.

INCOME.—£1,811.

EXPENDITURE.—Salaries to Teachers, £1,063; Aid to Students, £205; Salaries to Female Teachers, £161; Clothing, Books, &c., £333. Total, £1,762.

HOME MISSIONS OF THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—*Secretary*: REV. H. M. MACGILL. *Mission Premises*: 66, Virginia Street, Glasgow.

These Missions render help to weak churches, employ catechists, and promote the formation of new centres of operation. Since 1859, 27 new churches have been formed in England. During the past year 100 congregations received missionary supplements, averaging £42 17s. each, and 50 pastoral supplements, averaging £21 16s. 9d. Ten congregations have received exceptional, and 21 ordinary, grants. Catechists have also been aided in 11 different places.

The United Presbyterian Church has a mission in Dublin with a stated minister, a Scripture-reader, a missionary, who directs his attention chiefly to the Scotch in Dublin, a Bible-woman and a schoolmaster.

Funds.—INCOME for Home Operations: Home Mission Fund, £10,286; Church Extension Fund, £847; Manse Fund, £4,538; London Church Extension Fund, £1,417; Permanent Loan Fund, £2,508; Aged and Infirm Ministers' Fund, £1,299. In all, £20,895.

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SCOTTISH EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOCIETY.—Established in 1838. *Secretaries*: VERY REV. E. B. RAMSAY, M.A., L.L.D., 23, Ainslie Place, Edinburgh, and REV. J. F. MONTGOMERY, M.A., 11, Walker Street, Edinburgh.

Objects.—(1) To provide a fund for aged or infirm clergymen, or salaries for their assistants, and general aid to congregations struggling with pecuniary difficulties; (2) to assist candidates for the ministry; (3) to provide episcopal schoolmasters, books, and tracts for the poor; and (4) to assist in the formation or enlargement of diocesan libraries, and in building churches, parsonages, and schools.

These were the ends contemplated by the founders of the Society. It has since been ruled that one of the primary objects shall be to provide episcopal incomes; viz., for the Primus, £600 per annum, and for the other bishops, £500 per annum each. The deans are also now entitled to an allowance from the Society's funds of a *maximum* of £100 in addition to their congregational income. Stipend aid is further given in certain cases; and efforts are being made to provide for every incumbency a *minimum* permanent endowment of £100 per annum, irrespective of its ordinary income. In accordance with these objects, the episcopal incomes are gradually being raised, but not one has yet reached the required amount. Endowment funds have been invested for 111 congregations, amounting to nearly £30,000. These funds are not found to interfere with the *voluntary* principle. The Report for 1865-6 shows a falling off in the funds in each department. Nothing has been done for some years towards church-building, &c.

INCOME.—Balance, £47,031; Donations, Offertories, &c., £18,539. Total, £65,570.

EXPENDITURE.—Grants from capital and income to Bishops' Fund, £3,332; Grants from ditto to Clergy Fund, £7,664; Management Expenses, £954. Total, £11,950.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF SCOTLAND.—Instituted 1812. *Secretary*: REV. D. RUSSELL, 15, Moray Place, Strathbungo, Glasgow.

This Union is to be regarded "simply in the light of a, Church-Aid and Home Mission Society." The objects

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therefore, of the Union are: (1) to give churches connected with it such pecuniary aid as may enable them to maintain the ordinances of the Gospel among themselves; (2) to employ preachers for itinerating purposes; and (3) to encourage movements designed to originate new churches in the larger towns. In the churches receiving aid from the Union, there has been an addition to the membership of 163 persons. Every effort is made to maintain discipline, but great difficulty is experienced in doing so. One of the pastors writes: "I have never seen so little seriousness among our young people as during the last two years. Everything must now be connected with amusement if it is to interest the young." Thirty-three churches received grants, ranging from £10 to £60.

INCOME.—Contributions from churches for 1867-8, £1,199.

EXPENDITURE.—Grants to Churches and Stations, £1,444; Annuitants, Feu Duties, Management, &c., £269. Total, £1,713.

BAPTIST AND HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY FOR SCOTLAND, CHIEFLY FOR THE HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS.—Established in 1816. *Secretary*: E. CRUICKSHANK, ESQ., 39, George Square, Edinburgh.

Twenty-three missionaries are supported in whole or in part. They are distributed as follows:—In the Shetland Isles, 4; Orkneys, 3; Caithness, 2; Invernesshire, 1; Perthshire, 3; Argyleshire, 1; Hebrides, 8; and Clackmannanshire, 1.

INCOME about £930.

SCOTTISH EVANGELISTIC ASSOCIATION.—Instituted in 1861. *Secretaries*: LIEUT.-COL. D. Davidson, and CAPT. RODERICK MACKENZIE. *Office*: 5, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

Object.—To hold special religious services in different localities, in co-operation as far as possible with the ministers of each locality of all denominations, and with a view of strengthening existing churches.

From January to October, 1867, about 120 towns and villages have been visited, and series of meetings held—

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extending at times over several weeks—by 10 paid agents, and several members of committee, together with the hon. secretary.

INCOME about £1,000 for 1867.

THE SOCIETY FOR IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS (Church of England).—Instituted in 1849. (The late Irish Society of London. is now incorporated with this Society.) *Secretary*: LIEUT-COL. F. S. GABB. *Office*: 11, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W.C.

Agency.—Ordained Missionaries (of whom four are honorary), 33; lay-agents and readers, 110; schoolmasters, 47; schoolmistresses, 67; Irish and English text teachers, 164; local committee agents, 5. Total, 426.

Schools.—Number of Sunday schools, 49; attendance, 2,643; number of day schools, 77; attendance, 3,363; scholars of Irish and English teachers, 1,711.

Services.—Divine service is held fifty-four times every Sunday in forty-six churches and licensed school-houses, the usual attendance each Sunday being 4,699.

Besides the above, sixty-one meetings for instruction in Scriptural truth as opposed to Romish error, for doctrinal lectures, and for prayer, take place weekly; the usual attendance being 2,923 persons.

Visiting.—Number of readers' visits, monthly, 10,292: persons present, aggregate, 24,447.

The number of missions is 33.

The Report states that wherever a district has been fully acted upon by missionary influence, there Fenianism could find no place. "Connemara has remained tranquil, loyal, and without suspicion." In Dublin the Superintendent Missionary had the satisfaction of presenting for confirmation 97 persons, connected with the mission there, nearly 70 of whom were recent converts from Rome.

In Dublin, two services are held every Sunday in the Mission Church, Townsend Street; the evening sermon being always controversial. The congregation is of a very mixed character. There are also 6 Sunday schools in operation in different parts of the City and Kingstown.

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These are attended chiefly by *adults*. The same portion of Scripture is taught in all the schools. Of daily schools there are 12, four for girls, and four for boys, and four for infants. Six discussion-classes are held every week, and are eminently useful in various ways, and to all classes.

In connexion with the Connemara Mission, at Clifden, there is a book-shop, where nearly £100 of books were sold during the year. Through the liberality of a friend, a number of Prayer-books were sold at one penny each. Again, "There is more access to Romanists now than at any previous period. I believe there is a great re-action in favour of mission work in this land." The priests made a fierce attack on the schools of the mission in Connemara some time back, but not a single child was withdrawn from them in consequence; on the contrary, just at the time when the excitement was greatest there was an increase of 24 Roman Catholic children

INCOME (including Balance, £847; and Legacies, £991). —£23,354.

EXPENDITURE.—Salaries of the 423 agents, £14,406; Expenses of 15 Schools, Travels of Agents, Printing Placards, Local Committees, &c., &c., £5,124; Contingent Expenses in England, £3,553; Ireland, £674. Total, £23,757.

IRISH SOCIETY. Established 1818.—*Secretary*: REV. C. O. WILEY, B.A. *Office*: 17, Upper Sackville Street, Dublin.

Object.—To promote the Scriptural education and religious instruction of Irish Roman Catholics, chiefly through the medium of their own language.

Present Agency.—Ten missionary clergymen; one re-inspecting agent; 24 inspectors of Irish schools, who act also as Scripture-readers; 42 Scripture-readers; 7 school-masters, and 3 schoolmistresses, in charge of mission schools; 10 mission schools, in which upwards of 420 children are under instruction; 261 Irish schools, in which about 12,000 pupils are under instruction. Auxiliary to its missionary work, this Society supports four Bedell Irish Scholarships and a Premium in the University for the encouragement of the study of the Irish language.

The report gives ample evidence to show that none of

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the Society's agents have been connected with the Fenian movement.

INCOME (inclusive of Balance).—£10,055.

EXPENDITURE.—Missions, £5,382; Deputations, £1,863; Printing, £390; Management, £560. Total, £8,195.

CHURCH EXTENSION SCHEME OF IRISH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—*Secretary:* Rev. G. BELLIS, Belfast.

Object.—To aid endowed and unendowed congregations. 30 were aided during the year.

INCOME (including Balance, £1,343).—£3,387.

EXPENDITURE.—Grants £,1,932; Management, £366. Total, £2,298.

IRISH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH'S MISSION TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.—*Secretary:* Rev. G. BELLIS.

Fifteen Stations, with 50 lesser ones; also 40 schools, where more then half the scholars are Roman Catholics.

INCOME.—£3,057.

EXPENDITURE (Management, £235).—£3,046.

IRISH EVANGELICAL SOCIETY AND CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSION. *Secretary:* Rev. WILLIAM TARBOTTON. *Office:* 18, South Street, Finsbury.

Object.—To promote the preaching of the Gospel in Ireland, by assisting pastors of Congregational churches, by supporting missionaries, itinerant preachers, and Scripture-readers of the same denomination; and to aid the education of approved candidates for the Christian ministry, intended to labour in that country.

The Society has stations in the four provinces of Ireland. During the past year 26 agents were employed, of whom 15 are settled pastors, and the rest evangelists, missionaries, and teachers.

INCOME.—Subscriptions, Collections, &c., £2,634.

EXPENDITURE.—Salaries of Missionaries, &c., £1,994; Deputations, &c. £69; Management, £460. Total, £2,523.

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Foreign Missions of Great Britain and Ireland.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS. Founded by Royal Charter, June 16, 1701.—*Secretary:* Rev. W. T. BULLOCK, M.A. *Office:* 5, Park Place, St. James's Street, S.W.

The Society's chief field of work lies among our fellow-subjects abroad. Its objects are the conversion of the heathen, and the temporary assistance of poor Christians in the support of their clergymen.

Its spheres of labour are India and Ceylon, the British Colonies and dependencies, and those Foreign States were British subjects are found residing.

In all these countries there are now 2,203 clergymen of the Church of England, of whom 517 are supported wholly or in part by this Society.

These clergymen are under the jurisdiction of 50 bishops; in whose dioceses 24 diocesan synods, and 4 provincial synods have been organized.

Besides supporting 517 clergymen, the Society has maintained in the past year 671 laymen, catechists, readers, and schoolmasters in its missions among the heathen, and students in 14 Colonial colleges.

In several of the British North American Colonies the grants made in support of the local clergy are being gradually diminished, in consequence of the development of local resources. Similar reductions are being effected in Tinnevelly, where the Society's native converts have taken upon themselves the payment of one-half the salaries of all their native clergy, and are accumulating an endowment which will speedily render them wholly independent of extraneous aid. This spirit is being shown in the diocese of Graham's Town, Kaffraria. During the past year a new mission has been established in North Australia. The infant mission in Madagascar has also made some progress. The spiritual necessities of our countrymen in Europe have been provided for by the arrangement of a more extensive series of confirmations among the British congregations of the Continent than was

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before held. Sixteen missionaries were sent out in the course of the year, and nine have returned home.

The Melanesian College of St. Andrew, at Kohimarama, near Auckland (New Zealand), which is about to be removed to Norfolk Island, had 23 scholars during the winter of 1866, all of them natives from some of the islands of Melanesia. Winter schools are carried on at Mota, and the general improvement on the Banks' Islands is most marked. In the Sandwich Islands five missionaries of the Society are labouring, while 298 children are receiving daily education.

The Society's special India Fund raised in 1857, was exhausted in 1866. In consequence of the additional expenditure thus thrown on the Society it has been compelled to decline all new applications, and to issue an appeal for an addition of £12,500 to its income.

TOTAL INCOME (excluding capital sold, £35,959, and balances).—I. General, £78,406; II. Appropriated, £6,318; III. Special, £6,461. Total, £91,186.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE (excluding capital purchased, £10,500, and balances).—I. General, £94,186; II. Appropriated, £12,082; III. Special, £6,294. Total, £111,518.

The following items were included in the expenditure, viz: Europe, £7,732; North America, £25,200; West Indies and Guiana, £3,275; Africa, £14,496; Mauritius and Madagascar, £2,119; India and Ceylon, £34,343; Borneo, £3,339; Australia and Tasmania, £3,272; New Zealand, £850; Melanesia and Sandwich Islands, £1,872; Missionary Candidates, &c., £448; Deputations, Meetings, &c., £6,555; Printing, Stationery, Postage, &c., £3,138; Salaries, £2,634; Rent, removal, &c., £1,155.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—Instituted 1799. *Secretaries:* The REVS. H. VENN, B.D., *(Hon.)*, CHRISTOPHER C. FENN, M.A. and J. MEE, M.A., EDWARD HUTCHINSON, and J. M. HOLL, ESQ., *(Assist. Sec.)* *Office:* Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, E.C.

Title—"The Church Missionary Society for Africa and the East."

Spheres of Operations.—India, Ceylon, China, West Africa,

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(Niger), the Mediterranean, East Africa, Madagascar, Mauritius, New Zealand, Rupert's Land, and Fort Simpson in the North Pacific.

General summary of the missions :—

Stations - - -	154
European missionaries -	190
Native and country-born missionaries -	86
European catechists and other laymen	21
European female teachers - -	8
Native and country-born teachers	1,823*
Communicants - -	14,339†

Work of the past year.—One of the chief events was the Jubilee of the West African Church. In 1808 the present colony became a receptacle for liberated slaves, speaking more than 100 languages. The Church Missionary Society began its labours there in 1816, and in the first 10 years sent forth 28 missionaries, of whom one-half died within that period. A band of 31 native clergy has been raised up. In 1816 the number of communicants was only 6, it now approaches 6,000. A Jubilee Fund of £830 has been raised in the colony, and in addition to this, £900 has been expended in the erection of 3 permanent churches. Spiritual progress and improvement mark this mission.

In India a missionary in Calcutta is engaged in placing a Bengali New Testament in the hands of each of the 500 native authors, editors, and translators of Bengal. Some Mohammedans have practically discarded Islamism. Three of the Moulvies, who opposed Dr. Pfander and Mr. French in the Agra controversy of 1857, are now Christians. During a year of scarcity and famine, the native church has more than maintained its contributions for spiritual objects. Tinnevelly could almost support the 16 native clergy labouring there, if all their contributions for religious purposes were thrown into a pastorate fund. The native pastors prove themselves efficient preachers. Their preaching at Kunnan-

* The returns from the New Zealand Mission have not been received, on account of the disturbed state of that country.

† The Society has also withdrawn from 77 stations, chiefly added to parochial establishments in the West Indies, and has transferred to the native church in Sierra Leone, 9 native clergy, 4,356 communicants, and 12,866 scholars.

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kullam, on the occasion of the Travancore jubilee, added 74 converts to the native church. Dying converts have given testimony to their faith in Christ; one said, "If I die I go to Christ, but if I live, Christ comes to me, to be still with me and to guide me."

In China decided progress has been made; at Fuhchau the number of adults baptized during the year has been double that of any previous year.

Fifteen candidates were admitted to holy orders, all of whom had been connected with the Church Missionary Institution at Islington.

Funds :—The ordinary INCOME was £145,386.

The ordinary EXPENDITURE was :—Missionary Work, £131,225; Publications, £3,054; Association Work, £6,694; Salaries, Rental, etc. £6,303; Disabled Missionaries, etc. £3586. Total, £150,864.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—Missions commenced in 1769; Society organized in 1817. *Secretaries:* REVS. E. HOOLE, D.D., G. OSBORN, D.D., W. BOYCE, W. ARTHUR, M.A., and G. T. PERKS, M.A. *Mission House:* Centenary Hall, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.

The Society's operations are carried on in various parts of the heathen world, in the colonies, and on the continent of Europe.

Twenty-one new missionaries were sent out during the year, while 6, formerly engaged in missionary labour, were re-appointed. Twelve wives of missionaries were sent out. Twelve missionaries and 2 wives of missionaries died.

General summary :—

Central or principal stations, called circuits, occupied by the Society in various parts of the world	688
Chapels and other preaching places	5,227
Ministers and assistant missionaries, including fifty supernumeraries	1,011
Other paid agents, as catechists, interpreters, day-school teachers, etc.	1,630
Unpaid agents, as Sabbath school teachers, etc.	20,340
Full and accredited church members	148,900
On trial for church membership	17,029
Scholars, deducting for those who attend both the day and Sabbath schools	161,402
Printing establishments	8

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Facts from the Report.—Native converts in Ceylon growing in vigour, intelligence, and liberality. In Graham's Town and Queenstown districts, in South Africa, between 5,000 and 6,000 persons assumed the Christian profession during the year. The Rev. W. Taylor's (from California) visit to South Africa was the means of bringing about a great revival in Natal and neighbouring countries. Considerable success has been met with among the Chinese in the Colony of Victoria.

INCOME.—Received at Mission House, £7,369; Home-receipts, £79,772; Ireland, £5,108; Juvenile Christmas and New Year Offerings, £9,130; Foreign Districts and Stations, £7,421; Australasia and Polynesia, £9,551; Canada, etc., £12,210; Eastern British America, £2,418; France, £540; Colonial Grants for Schools, £3,354; Legacies, £3,629; Special Subscriptions, Interest, etc. £9,882. Total, £148,140.

EXPENDITURE.—Missions in Europe (inclusive of Irish Missions, £5,479) £15,821; Asia, £27,949; Australasia and Polynesia, £15,702; Africa, £21,329; America, (Canada, West Indies, etc.) £37,676; Educational Allowances, £2,244; Missionary Students, Widows, etc., £8,849; Printing, etc., £5,734; Interest, £4,025; Annuities on Donations, £1,770; Management, £4,020; Training Native Agencies, £1,500; Paris Chapel (sixth instalment), £1,000. Total, £147,621.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—Established in 1795. *Secretaries:* REVS. Dr. TIDMAN, *(Honorary)*, and Dr. MULLENS *(Foreign)*; REVS. ROBERT ROBINSON and W. FAIRBROTHER, *(Home)*. *Mission House:* Blomfield Street, Finsbury, E.C.

The Society carries on its labours in India, China, South Africa, Madagascar, West Indies and South Seas. It employs 169 missionaries, of whom 155 were present at their stations on the 1st March last. During the year 12 missionaries and 9 missionaries' wives went out, 5 missionaries and 4 missionaries' wives died, and 5 brethren retired from the service of the Society. The number of Christian helpers for the local service of the various missions is about 1,400. The number of native pastors in all the Society's missions is 60, of whom 10 were ordained in India during the past year.

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The Madagascar pastors receive no support from the Society. In Travancore, 3 of the pastors ordained a year ago are now entirely supported by their churches. The theological institutions, or classes for the training of the native ministry, are 10 in number, and are chiefly to be found in the Eastern and South Sea missions. The number of students is 60 in India, and 108 in the South Seas. Some 300 churches, numbering now 26,000 members, have been formed by the Society, and around these lies a population of not less than 150,000 souls, who have given up all idolatry and call Christianity their religion. The offerings of the *native* churches to directly religious objects amount to nearly £9,000.

INCOME.—Subscriptions, etc., £49,736; Legacies, £5,813; Australia and Foreign Auxiliaries, £1,960; Contributions at Missionary Stations, English and Native, £15,713; Fund for Widows, Orphans, etc., £3,235; Dividends, £454. Total, £76,911. Contributions to Special Funds, £2,047; Balance in May, 1866, £776; Drawn from Society's Reserves, £20,356. Total, £100,120.

EXPENDITURE.—China Mission, £12,464; North India, £15,090; South India, £26,856; Mauritius £208; Madagascar, £7,734; South Africa (principally for 2 years), £8,801; West Indies, £10,656; South Seas (inclusive of £2,515 for the Ship "John Williams"), £8,434. Home Expenditure: Education of Students, £2,832; Widows and Aged Ministers, etc., £3,462; Publications, £1,678; Secretaries' and Officers' Salaries, £3,130; Sundries, £3,944. Total, £105,289.

BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—Instituted 1792. *Secretaries:* REV. F. TRESTRAIL, F.R.G.S., and E. B. UNDERHILL, ESQ., L.L.D. *Mission House:* 2, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.

The Society's stations and sub-stations, 289 in number, are in Northern India, Ceylon, China, West Africa, West Indies, Brittany and Norway.

The following are the statistics of these stations:—62 missionaries and assistant missionaries, 213 native pastors and preachers, 6,334 members, reported for the year before last.

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Three missionaries have died during the year, while four have returned to the scene of their labours. The theological class at Serampore numbered 22 at the close of the year. There is a similar class at Delhi. The Bazaar preaching in Benares has afforded great encouragement. The stations in China are at Chefoo and the neighbouring town of Hankhyan. The church there numbers 20 members. Great damage was occasioned to the mission property in the Bahamas by the terrible hurricane of October, 1866. The native ministers in these islands are almost entirely supported by the churches they serve. In Trinidad from 60 to 70 persons were baptised during the year. In Jamaica a mission has been begun at Morant Bay, greatly to the joy of the population, and the native Baptist churches in St. Thomas-in-the-East have expressed the desire to place themselves under the care of the missionary at Morant Bay. The Jamaica Baptist Union reports a membership of 17,815 persons. Two churches have been formed among the Breton population of France; during the past year their progress was marked. Several interesting instances of conversion occurred. The report from Norway speaks of the baptism of 12 believers, and the formation of a church at Arendal with 17 members.

INCOME.—Church Contributions, £18,817; Legacies, £1,637; Advance by "Calcutta Press," £2,488; Received for Special Stations and Funds, £2,283; From Other Sources, £4,878. Total, £30,103.

EXPENDITURE. — Indian Mission (Salaries, £8,372), £17,611; Ceylon (Salaries £600), £2,273; China (Salaries, £600), £709; West Africa (Salaries £804), £2,164; West Indies (Salaries, £1,705), £3,748; Brittany (Salaries, £300), £490; Widows and Orphans, £1,535; Deputation Expenses, £670; Agency, Secretaries, etc, £1,318; Publications, £512; Special Grants, (including £50 to Norway), £226; Annuities, Interest, etc., etc., 1,738. Total, £32,794.

GENERAL BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY. Established in 1817.—*Secretaries*: REVS. J. C. PIKE and H. WILKINSON, Leicester.

The Society employs 6 missionaries, 1 missionary printer,

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2 female missionaries, and 18 native preachers. There are 9 stations, all in India, with 8 chapels, 418 members, and a nominal Christian community of 737 person. The missionaries have more than 1,000 famine orphans under their care. At Cuttack there is a Mission College for native preachers, with 3 students.

INCOME.—£4,340.
EXPENDITURE (Management, £434) £4,980.

SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—(Church of England.) Instituted in 1844, as the Patagonian Mission. *Secretary:* REV. W. W. KIRBY, M.A. *Office:* 8, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street, E.C.

Object.—To send the Gospel, by missionary agency, to the native tribes of South America, and to our own countrymen in spiritual destitution there.

The Society has 4 centres of missionary, and 7 of ministerial labour.

The centres of missionary labour are: (1) Cranmer, on Keppel Island, where the work is for the benefit of the fisher Indians, of Tierra del Fuego. The missionary schooner, the "Allen Gardiner" is employed here. (2) El Carmen, in Patagones, on the Rio Negro. The Indians of these parts are horse Indians, and occupy the plains between the Andes and the Atlantic, south of Buenos Ayres. (3) Lota, where there are a church and schools for the benefit of the English-speaking community. (4) Lebu, where it is sought to evangelize the Indians and the Spanish population in this extensive Araucanian Indian territory. A catechist itinerates among the Indians and Chilenos:

The chief centres of ministerial labour are (1) Panama, now a most important position; (2) Callao, Peru; (3) the Chincha Islands, where large numbers of British and other sailors, as well as Chinese coolies, are continually congregated for the guano trade; (4) Coquimbo, the centre of the copper trade in Chili; (5) Paysandú, in Uruguay, a large sheep and cattle-farming district, 150 miles in length by 160 in breadth, inhabited by many English-speaking persons; (6) Fray Bentos, on the river Uruguay, where the works connected with Liebig's Extract of Meat Company are situated

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and where a large number of English and German families live ; (7) Colonia, in Uruguay, similar to Paysandú.

At these stations ten clergymen and three catechists are employed, besides several schoolmasters.

The Fuegian and Patagonian languages have been acquired and reduced to writing, and the language of the Araucanian Indians is being obtained. Spanish is spoken by most of the missionaries.

INCOME (including Balance from previous year, £63), £7,431.

EXPENDITURE.—Home Management, £1,224; Publications, £277 ;Foreign Expenditure, £4,834. Total, £6,335. Of the money raised, about £1,095 was retained as balance at home and abroad.

FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN ENGLAND.—Instituted in 1845. *Secretary:* REV. W. BALLANTYNE, The Manse, Church Road, Canonbury, N.

Spheres of operation.—1. CHINA—Amoy, Swatow, Formosa, and Pekin. *Agents*—Eight ordained and two medical missionaries, together with 27 native evangelists. During the past year 76 men and women were baptized, of whom 64 live in the Amoy district, 8 in Swatow, and 4 in Formosa. The number of converts under the charge of the Chinese branch of the mission, is 350.

INCOME of Chinese mission, £6,601.

EXPENDITURE of do., (including £305 for printing, etc.), £6,101.

2. INDIA.—Rajshai. This mission was begun in 1862. One missionary is employed—Rev. Behari Lal Singh—also 9 native teachers, 1 colporteur, and 1 Bible-woman. There are 5 schools, with 225 pupils. An orphanage has been commenced. Thirteen converts have been baptised since 1862.

INCOME.—Balance and Contributions, £1,585.

EXPENDITURE.—Bills remitted to Calcutta, etc., £1,255.

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LONDON ASSOCIATION IN AID OF THE MORÁVIAN MISSIONS.—Instituted in 1817. *Corresponding Secretary:* MR. ROBERT WEBB. *Office*: 32, Sackville Street, Piccadilly, W.

INCOME.—Collections, Contributions, etc., £4,857.

EXPENDITURE.—Handed over to Treasurer of Parent Society, £3,672; Expenses of London Association, £1,183. Total, £4,855.

(See under head of German Missions for details of Parent Society.)

FOREIGN EVANGELIST SOCIETY.—Instituted in 1864. *Honorary Secretary*: J. M. DENNISON, ESQ., Eglinton House, South Hackney, N.E.

Object.—To further the work of the Lord by means which do not exactly come within the scope of most of the missionary societies. The Society employs men of a more humble class than the ordinary educated missionaries, as Scripture-Readers, city missionaries, and itinerant evangelists.

Spheres of operation.—France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Sierra Leone, Kumaon (on the Himalayas) Burmah, China, (Ningpo and Hong Kong) and the tea-plantations of Assam.

The Society has no certain income, and workmen are engaged, only as the means are furnished; material aid has been given since the formation of the Society to nearly 30 labourers, either by paying their passage, or by supporting them in whole or in part, when engaged in the missionary work.

The Society at present helps to maintain labourers in Paris, Valenciennes, Soissons (Oise); several colporteurs on the confines of Spain, an evangelist in Lisbon, a native evangelist in the mountainous region between Toungoo and China, and 2 evangelists in China. For 18 months the Society employed a former agent of the London City Mission in Sierra Leone, and with marked results; the Lord then took him. The Society has also helped to pay the passage of 2 missionaries from Bâle, who are to labour among the Garrows in Assam.

INCOME (including Balance of £1,247).—£1,539.

EXPENDITURE (including £182 for Management).—£1,443.

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MISSION TO THE GARROWS IN ASSAM.—Instituted in 1863. *Secretary*: COL. H. FOQUETT, Ridgway Place, Wimbledon, S.W.

Two young men from the Bâle missionary college have been sent out, and are studying Bengalee at Calcutta, until such times as a proper spot can be fixed upon for the new station to be established by them among the Garrows.

INCOME and EXPENDITURE, from July, 1863, to December, 1866:—

Received at Home, £268; in India, £237. Total, £505.
Expended on Passages, etc., £437.

METHODIST NEW CONNEXION MISSION TO CHINA.—*Secretary*: REV. S. HULME, Altrincham, Cheshire.

The Mission is carried on in the two districts of Tientsin and Laou Ling. There are 4 circuit preachers, 6 local do., 2 societies, and 7 stations, with 85 members and 23 probationers. The Mission has been remarkably blessed during the last year, nearly 40 members having been added.

The expenses of this Mission amounted to £1,804.

FOREIGN MISSIONS OF UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCHES.—*General Mission Secretary*: REV. S. S. BARTON, Manchester.

Spheres of Labour.—Jamaica, Eastern Africa, China, (Ningpo), Sierra Leone and Australia.

Summary.—25 itinerant preachers, of whom 9 are in Jamaica, 2 in East Africa, 2 in Ningpo, and 12 in Australia. The stations in Sierra Leone, 16 in number, are conducted by local preachers and leaders. Membership, 5,030. Total Foreign Expenditure, £5,003.

FOREIGN AID SOCIETY.—Established in 1840. *Secretary*: REV. R. BURGESS, B.D. *Office*: 10, Exeter Hall, Strand, W.C.

This Society, supported chiefly by members of the Church of England, seeks to collect funds for various evan-

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gelical societies established on the Continent. Nine such associations receive aid from the Society.

INCOME.—Balance, £119; Subscriptions Collected, £2,305. Total, £2,424.

EXPENDITURE.—Remitted to the Societies on the Continent, £1,692; Management, £400. Total, £2,092.

EVANGELICAL CONTINENTAL SOCIETY.—*Secretary*: REV. J. SHEDLOCK, M.A. *Office*: 7, Blomfield Street, Finsbury, E.C.

Object—To assist evangelical societies on the Continent. The Society supports 20 agents—8 evangelists in France, 6 in Italy, 4 in Belgium, 1 in Bohemia, and 1 Spanish schoolmaster-evangelist in Algiers. Aid has also been given to schools in Leghorn, Naples, and Bohemia.

INCOME.—Balance, £149; Subscriptions, Auxiliaries, etc., £2,305. Total, £2,454.

EXPENDITURE.—Support of Agents and Votes for Schools, etc., £1,770; Management, £446. Total, £2,216.

TURKISH MISSIONS AID SOCIETY. (Undenominational). Established in 1854.—*Secretaries*: REVS. H. JONES, M.A., and LIEUT.-COL. LAWFORD. *Office*: 7, Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.

Object.—To aid evangelical missions in the Turkish Empire, especially the American.

About 120 native agents are more or less supported by the Society.

INCOME (including Balance of £19).—£2,337.

EXPENDITURE — Grants to Syrian Protestant College, £210; to Mission Districts, etc., £1,070; to Schools at Beirût, Lebanon, etc., £379. Total, £1,659.

FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE WELSH CALVINISTIC METHODIST CONNEXION. — *Secretary*: REV. JOSIAH THOMAS, Bangor.

Spheres of operations.—India and France.

The Society has 2 missions in Bengal (Kassia and Tylhet), under the care of 4 missionaries, and 16 native evan-

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gelists. There are 13 churches, 106 communicants, and 2,397 scholars.

The two French stations are at Quimper and Lorient.

INCOME.—£2,368.

EXPENDITURE.—£2,973.

FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—*Convener*: REV. NORMAN MACLEOD, D.D., Adelaide Place, Glasgow.

Sphere of operations. — India. The following are the chief centres: Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Gyah, Sealkote, and Goojrat.

At Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, there are educational institutions, with a total of 1,396 pupils. At Gyah there are orphanages, where upwards of 60 boys and girls are being trained. There is also a boys' orphanage at Sealkote, three of the senior boys of which were baptized during the past year.

These Missions employ 7 missionaries, 3 European teachers, 3 native pastors, 1 native agent, some 30 or more native teachers, 7 catechists, and 3 Scripture-readers. Three colporteurs labour in connexion with these Missions, but are supported by other societies. In the native churches there are nearly 250 communicants, and 470 children in the schools attached to them.

During the year 41 adults and children were baptized. The Report speaks of the flourishing state of the Madras Native Congregation., of the approaching ordination of 3 well-known and long-tried natives; of a native agent, much esteemed, who has thrown up a Government situation, and joined the Mission at Sealkote. The chief want of the Mission is an adequate supply of European missionaries. Nine additional agents are required to put the 5 stations into efficient working order.

INCOME (including Balance from previous year of £3,249).—£9,701.

EXPENDITURE.—Expenses of Five Missionary Stations, £5,507; Passage-Money and Outfits, £282; Management, Printing, etc., £448. Total, £5,237.

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FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—*Secretaries*: REV. JOHN BRAIDWOOD, A.M., HENRY TOD, ESQ., W.S., and ROBERT YOUNG, ESQ. *Office*: Head of Mound, Edinburgh.

Spheres of operation.—India and Kaffraria. These Missions have 42 central and branch stations in India, and 25 in Kaffraria, total 67; they employ 16 ordained Europeans, and 2 medical missionaries in India, and 6 ordained European missionaries in Kaffraria, also 7 ordained native missionaries and 4 licensed native preachers in the former country. The total number of Christian agents employed is 281. In India 10 young men are studying for the ministry. In the native churches there are 1,468 communicants, and 1,179 baptised adherents, During the year 106, persons of whom 70 in India, were baptised or admitted on profession, while 30 were excluded or suspended. There are 9 institutions, having each a college department, and 85 schools connected with these Missions, all in India, in which 7,082 male, and 2,066 females are receiving instruction. In Kaffraria there is a seminary at Lovedale with 68 students, these are also ordinary schools, where 779 children are being educated. There is also an industrial department connected with the seminary in which a number of the youths are taught some of the more useful trades. During the year evangelising tours have been made in the Transkei territory in Kaffraria, the funds necessary for this work having been raised by the efforts of a few ladies; the Missions to the Gonds, Waralis, and other wild aboriginal tribes in India have been continued with marked success. Upwards of a dozen native churches have become more or less consolidated, one of them, that at Calcutta, having become self-sustaining, and having raised £150 during the year for the support of Gospel ordinances. A missionary professorship has been established and endowed, Dr. Duff being appointed to the Chair by the last General Assembly. Lastly, 5 or 6 young men have spontaneously offered themselves for missionary service.

INCOME, including contributions raised by Ladies' Society for Female Education, contributions for special objects, and contributions raised in India and Kaffraria, £31,829.

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FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—*Secretary*: REV. A. SOMERVILLE, D.D. *Mission Premises*: 5, Queen Street, Edinburgh,

The Missions are divided into 8 separate fields of labour, namely, Jamaica, Trinidad, Old Calabar, Kaffraria, Aleppo, Algiers, Rajpootana, and China. These Missions have have been wrought by 36 ordained European missionaries, 7 ordained native missionaries, 2 European medical missionaries, 2 native preachers, 2 European evangelists, 12 native evangelists, 10 European teachers, and upwards of 100 native teachers,—or an educated agency of more than 170 persons. Besides several stations, there are 40 congregations, with an aggregate membership of 5,615, and 106 day schools, attended by 5,464 scholars.

TABLE OF MISSION CHURCHES AND THEIR MEMBERSHIP.

Jamaica - -	24	Churches	with	4,684	members; decrease for the year,		117
The Grand Caymanas	2	„		no returns.			
Trinidad - -	3	„	„	178	„	„ „	5
Old Calabar - -	5	Stations	„	57	„	candidates - -	40
South Africa -	4	„	„	307	„	„ - -	95
Algiers - - -	1	„ under care of Union Evangelical Churches of France.					
India, Rajpootana -	5	„	„	23	communicants, and 59 native Christians.		
Ningpo - - -	Medical hospital with medical missionary and a native assistant.						

The mission to Aleppo has been abandoned after eight years' trial. It was originally intended for the benefit of the Jews, and subsequently of the nominal Christians of that neighbourhood who speak Arabic. The Reformed Presbyterian Church of America has temporarily taken up the schools.

The Committee voted a sum of £1,150 to be divided amongst various Continental societies, and £50 to the French Canadian Missionary Society.

The Report speaks of a progressive decline in the membership and income of the Jamaica Mission. The poverty of the people increases, and the supply of agents has, during the past year, been inadequate. In Old Calabar the converted natives show a disposition to evangelize. They hold prayer-meetings amongst themselves, and itinerate in the villages. The Efik translation of the Old Tes-

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tament has been finished, and is now in the press. A new mission has been commenced among the Fingoes located across the Great Kei. In India, 2 colporteurs have made a tour through Southern and Eastern Rajpootana, and across the borders into Malwa. St. Luke's Gospel has been translated into Marwari, the language spoken in Mairwara. There are 50 schools in connexion with the Indian Mission, attended by 1,884 children.

The Synod pays half the salary of Mr. John Murdoch, the able and indefatigable travelling secretary of the London Christian Vernacular Society for India.

INCOME.—£20,184.

EXPENDITURE.—£21,085.

Exclusive of £1,076 for Hungary and America (Freedmen).

EDINBURGH MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY. (Undenominational).—Established in 1841. *Secretary*: BENJAMIN BELL, ESQ., F.R.C.S., 8, Shandwick Place, Edinburgh.

Fundamental principle—the practice of the healing art is fitted, in a special manner, to recommend the Gospel of Christ to the hearts and consciences of men.

The Society has a medical mission at Madras, with a hospital and dispensary, under the care of Mr. Paterson, who is training fourteen young men, from various stations in Southern India. The Society has sent out Dr. D. Young to Bombay, with a view of his establishing a dispensary and training institution in that city. Mr. Vartan, formerly connected with the Syrian Aid Committee, has returned to Nazareth to perform medical mission work there, in connection with the Society.

The Society has also a dispensary and training institution in the Cowgate, Edinburgh. Nine missionary students are being trained, belonging to almost every Christian denomination.

INCOME (including Balance, £192).—£1,354.

EXPENDITURE.—Payments in India, China, Madagascar,

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etc., £306; Home Expenditure, including Dispensary, £701; Printing, Meetings, etc., £73. Total, £1,080.

FOREIGN MISSIONS OF IRISH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. —*Secretary*, REV. G. BELLIS, Belfast.

Eight missionaries are labouring in the Bombay Presidency.

INCOME (including Balance, £941).—£3,680.

EXPENDITURE.—(Management, £243), £3,816.

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Colonial Missions.

For Colonial Missions, carried on by "Propagation of Gospel Society," and "Wesleyan Missionary Society," see under head of Foreign Missions.

COLONIAL AND CONTINENTAL CHURCH SOCIETY, (late the Colonial Church and School Society).—*Secretaries*: REVS. L. B. WHITE, M.A., and W. A. CORNWALL, M.A., and T. R. ANDREWS. ESQ. *Office*: 9, Sergeants' Inn, Fleet Street, E.C.

Object.—To send clergymen, catechists, and schoolmasters to the Colonies of Great Britain, and to British residents in other parts of the world.

In British North America the Society employs 40 clergymen, 47 catechists and teachers, and 44 female teachers; also 10 clergymen and 2 catechists in Australia, besides labourers of various orders in South Africa, India, and the Mauritius. On the Continent, chaplains are appointed either permanently, or for the winter or summer seasons. The number of agents employed by the Society in the Colonies and on the Continent (exclusive of the chaplains engaged for short periods) is 103 clergymen, 89 catechists, etc., and 61 female teachers. Total, 253.

INCOME.—General Fund, Subscriptions, Auxiliaries, etc., £11,589; Continental Chaplain's Fund, £2,899; Special Funds, £4,596; Colonial Receipts, £11,426; Continental ditto, £2,304; For Mission to Coloured Population in Canada, £835. Total, 33,639.

EXPENDITURE.—Colonial, £6,509; Continental, £3,945; Associations, 1,728; Management, 1,560; Printing, etc., 410; Reserved Working Fund, £324. Total, £14,476. To this must be added the sums collected and expended abroad (*see* Income), also the Special Funds.

THE COLUMBIA MISSION. (Church of England).—Instituted in 1859. *Secretaries*: REV. H. ROWSELL, B.A., 2, Westbourne Square, London, W., and G. P. ARDEN, ESQ., Halstead, Essex.

The two colonies of Vancouver and British Columbia are

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now united into one with the name of British Columbia. During the last year 3 clergymen have been added to the mission. On Whitsunday, 1866, 82 Indians, 65 of them adults, and 17 children, were baptized by the Bishop of Columbia at Metlacatla, a station of the Church Missionary Society. The college for girls has been built and opened, and a school for half-breeds has been opened at Victoria. The Boys' Collegiate School in the same place has been considerably enlarged.

The following are the agents engaged in the mission: 1 bishop, 1 dean (lately appointed), 1 archdeacon, 11 clergymen, 3 catechists, besides 6 persons, teachers at the above-named schools. Three of the clergy and the 3 catechists labour among the Indians.

The Propagation and Church Missionary Societies both assist in carrying on the work of the diocese. The station of the latter society at Matlacatla is a most successful one. It is situate among the Chymsian Indians. Thirty years ago heathenism reigned there. Now no sound of heathen revel or dark magic is ever heard. The place, says the Bishop in his report of his visit to it, must be the centre of the Northern Missions.

INCOME.—Balance from last year, £411; Contributions, etc., from May, 1866, to January, 1867, £1,365: Total, £1,776.

EXPENDITURE.—For Mission Purposes, £2,750; Home Expenses, £293. Total £3,043.

COLONIAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY. (Congregational).—Established in 1836. *Secretary (pro tem)*: REV. A. HANNAY. *Office* : 18 South Street, Finsbury, E.C.

The Society has rendered help during the year to churches in Australasia, South Africa, and British North America. The Report speaks of considerable additions to the churches at D'Urban, Natal, attributable in the first instance to the labours in that district of the Rev. Mr. Taylor, American Methodist minister. The churches in Canada are tried by the migration of some of their ministers to the United States.

INCOME.—£3,042.

EXPENDITURE.—Salaries and Grants to Missionaries,

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£1,438; Voyages, Outfits, etc., £106; Management (including pension), £893. Total, £2,437.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST COLONIAL MISSIONS.—*Secretary*: REV. T. JOBLING, 8, Sutton Street, Commercial Road, London, E.

Summary of Missions in Canada and Australasia.—Missionaries, 62; members, 6,770; and Sunday scholars, 5,385; chapels, 146; besides preaching places.

METHODIST NEW CONNEXION COLONIAL MISSIONS.—*Secretary*: REV. S. HULME, Altrincham, Cheshire.

Summary of Missions in Canada and Australia.—479 societies, 86 circuit preachers, 8,110 members, and 5,190 Sunday scholars.

BIBLE CHRISTIAN COLONIAL MISSIONS.—*Secretary*: REV. W. GILBERT, Bideford.

Summary of missions in North America and Australasia.—80 itinerant preachers, 374 local preachers, 7,031 members, and 10,741 Sunday scholars.

Colonial Contributions, £2,459; Colonial Disbursement, £3,259.

UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCH COLONIAL MISSIONS.—*Secretary*: REV. S. S. BARTON, Manchester.

Summary of missions in Australasia:—12 itinerant preachers, 45 local preachers, 612 members, and 1,431 Sunday scholars.

COLONIAL COMMITTEE OF CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—*Secretary*: SIMON S. LAWRIE, Esq., Edinburgh.

The object of the Committee is to promote the religious interests of Scottish Presbyterians in the Colonies.

The following grants to colonial churches, and institutions have been made during the year: Canada, £1,381; Nova

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Scotia, £537; New Brunswick, £393; West Indies, £100; Ceylon, £501; Mauritius, £155; British Columbia, £100; South Australia (Barossa), £75; New Zealand, £214; to Sundry Churches and Institutions, £710.

INCOME (including Balance from previous year, £1841),—£6,287.

EXPENDITURE.—Grants as above, £4,167; Outfits, etc., £199; Printing, Management, etc., £457. Total, £4,823.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND COLONIAL AND CONTINENTAL COMMITTEE.—*Secretary*—Rev. G. DIVORTY, M.A. *Office*: Mound, Edinburgh.

Colonial Department.

The Committee maintains friendly relations with the Presbyterian Church in Canada which has now become independent of its aid. It has helped in providing labourers, and in otherwise advancing the cause of Christ in the Lower Provinces, in the West Indies, Madeira, Honduras, New Zealand, Australia, Tasmania, Singapore, and South Africa.

Continental Department.

There are regular stations connected with, and partly maintained by, the Committee, at Pau, Nice, Genoa, Leghorn, Florence, Rome, Naples, Venice, Lausanne, Lisbon, Gibraltar, Odessa, Malta and Batavia. Services have also been held for some time in Paris, and other Continental cities, and pecuniary help has been given to the station at Hâvre, also to the French, German, and Belgian Evangelical Societies, the Union of Evangelical Churches of France, the Waldensian Church, and the Reformed Church at Pillau, in Prussia.

INCOME.—*Colonies*—Balance from previous year, £408, Collections, Donations, etc., £3,145; Expenses of Management, £146. Total, £3,407.

Continent.—Balance from previous year £27; Collections, and Donations, £2,878; Expenses of Management, £183. Total, £2,723.

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COLONIAL AND CONTINENTAL MISSION OF IRISH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—*Secretary:* REV. G. BELLIS, Belfast.

Grants are made, and in some instances, missionaries are sent out, to the Colonies. Grants are made to various societies on the Continent

INCOME.—£2,019.

EXPENDITURE. — Colonies, £1,160 ; Continent, £750; Management, £323. Total, £2,233.

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Bible and Tract Societies.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Instituted in 1804. *Secretaries*: REVS. CHARLES JACKSON and SAMUEL R. BERGNE. *Superintendent of the Translating and Editorial Department*: REV. R. S. GIRDLESTONE, M.A.; *Accountant and Assistant Secretary*: MR. WM. HITCHIN; *Assistant Foreign Secretary*: MR. H. KNOLLEKE. *Bible House*: Earl Street, Blackfriars, E.C.

FOREIGN AGENTS.

M. De Pressensé, *France.* 72, *Rue de Clichy, Paris.*
Mr. W. H. Kirkpatrick, *Brussels.*
Mr. Van der Bom, *Amsterdam.*
Rev. G. P. Davies, B.A. } *For Germany, etc.*
At Frankfort.
Rev. Dr. Simon, *Berlin.*
Mr. E. Millard, *At Vienna.*
Mr. A. Eck, *St. Petersburg.*
Rev. F. H. Roughton, B.A. *At Lisbon.*
Mr. Thomas Bruce, *Italy, At Leghorn.*
Rev. Dr. Thomson. *Turkey, At Constantinople.*
Mr. A. Wylie, *China, At Shanghai.*
Rev. Dr. Tucker, *Australia, At Sydney.*
Mr. R. Corfield, *South America, At Buenos Ayres, etc.*
Mr. J. W. Butler, *Mexico.*
Rev. W. T. Bowen, *Barbadoes.*

Object.—The circulation of the Holy Scriptures without note or comment, and exclusive of the Apocrypha.

Work of the year.—The total circulation of the Scriptures amounted to 2,383,380 copies, being an increase of 87,250 over that of the previous year. The issues from the Home Depôt have fallen below those of the previous year by 77,068 copies, while those from the Foreign Depôts show an increase of 164,318 copies; 120,114 of this increase being complete Bibles and Testaments. These figures do not include the issues of the vernacular Scriptures from the depôts in the three Presidencies of India, and the Island of Ceylon, and which probably were not less than 170,000 copies, a larger number than in any previous year.

The Report mentions the laying of the foundation-stone of the new Bible House, by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on the 11th June, 1866. On the 31st March, 1867,

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the Building Fund amounted to £28,668 12s 9d.; a further sum of £18,000 is still required.

By means of colportage 88,570 copies have been circulated in England and Wales during the past year. Of this number 48,646 have been sold, chiefly by the 25 colporteurs belonging to Parent Society; 2 colporteurs have sold on the river Thames, 3,791 copies; Bible-women in London were supplied with 5,753 copies; a devoted lady, by voluntary colportage in Wales, sold 26,380 copies; and 3,700 were sold by voluntary labourers, who visit public-houses at Hill Top and its neighbourhood. Since 1850, 14,000 Bibles and Testaments have been sold on the river Tyne, 10,000 of which were in foreign languages. From July, 1858, Colporteur Mills, of Lutterworth, has sold in Leicestershire 35,827 copies.

In France 85 colporteurs sold 66,873 copies. The issues from the various depôts in Germany, Switzerland and Austria amounted to 588,327 copies. Of these, 182,554 were sold by 70 colporteurs working in Germany, while nearly 110,000 copies were distributed through various agencies among the Prussian, Federal, and Austrian troops during the war of last year. In Italy 43,618 volumes were circulated, being an increase of 15,566. Thirty-two colporteurs sold 22,034 copies. The reported number of copies circulated in China was 63,564, being an increase of 15,370. In Mexico nearly 16,000 copies have been circulated, 9,423 of which were sold in the depôt in the City of Mexico. The Indians in particular manifest a desire to possess the Scriptures.

INCOME.—Free Contributions, Legacies, Donations, etc. £87,760; Sales at Home, £52,318; Abroad, £31,844; Special Contributions, £15,585. Total, £187,508.

EXPENDITURE.—For Printing Bibles and Expenses of Depôts, etc., £183,100; Salaries, Rent, etc., £10,858; Printing Reports, etc., £2,300. Total, £196,258. On Account of Jubilee and other Funds, £6,059; Building Fund, £14,128. Total. £216,445.

NATIONAL BIBLE SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND.—Composed of "The Edinburgh," "The National," "The Glasgow," and other Bible Societies. Date of Union, 1860. *Secretaries*:

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REV. DR. GOOLD, 5, St. Andrew Square, Edingburgh, and Mr. W. J. SLOWAN, 60, Virginia Street, Glasgow.

Home Issues of Bibles and Testaments, during 1866	161,996
Foreign Ditto - - - - -	52,338
Total Issue of Portions - - - -	28,800
Total - - -	243,134

The increase over 1865 is 38,702.

Arrangements are made with the Tract and Book Society of Scotland, whereby its colporteurs are employed in the sale of the Scriptures. They have distributed 36,366 copies. On an average the colporteurs enter 4,000 families daily. Fifty-five Bible-women in Glasgow, Edinburgh, and other places have disposed of 3,260 copies of the whole or portions of the Word of God.

Colporteur Petersen in Hamburg visited during the year 19,300 families, but only sold 1,105 copies. The Rev. J. G. Oncken, the Society's agent in Hamburg, reports sales to the amount of 24,491 copies, an increase on the previous year of 11,214 copies. Large numbers of copies were distributed among Prussian and Austrian soldiers during the war. In Italy depôts are maintained by the Society in the larger cities, including Venice, while on an average 19 colporteurs were employed every month during the year. They were unable to get within the lines of the army during the war. The private and gratuitous distribution of Bibles has resulted in great abuse. Bibles were sold for cigars, and gathered up in the hospitals to be consumed in bonfires.

Nearly 20,000 Bibles, Testaments, and portions were sold in China. The Society's agent finds the people in some places eager to buy the Scriptures.

INCOME.—Balances, £2,120; Subscriptions, Donations, Legacies (£230), £5,241; Returns for Scriptures, £8,133; Interest, and Rent received, £458. Total, £15,952.

EXPENDITURE:—Bibles, and Testaments Purchased, £7,983; Grants for Foreign Editions, £443; Colportage at Home, £1,088; Abroad, £2,463; Printing, Freights, etc., etc., £400; Management, £1,155. Total, £13,532.

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HIBERNIAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Established in 1806. *Hon. Secretaries:* REV. G. S. SMITH, D.D., and W. B. KIRKPATRICK, D.D. *Bible House:* 10 Upper Sackville Street, Dublin.

Object.—To encourage a wider circulation of the Scriptures (Authorised Version only) in Ireland. The issues for 1866-7 amounted to 57,185 copies of the Scriptures, of which 17,146 were sold at fixed and reduced prices by colporteurs, at a cost to the Society of £840, being about one shilling per book inclusive of the wages of the colporteur.

INCOME.—£5,635, inclusive of £964 for sales.

EXPENDITURE.—Bibles, etc., £2,649; Contribution to British and Foreign Bible Society, £500; Colporteurs, £217; Management, £1,196. Total, £4,562.

BIBLE TRANSLATION SOCIETY (Baptist).—Instituted in 1840. *Secretary*: REV. A. POWELL. *Office*: 2, John Street, Bedford Row. W.C.

The object of this Society is to aid in printing and circulating those translations of the Holy Scriptures from which the British and Foreign Bible Society has withdrawn its assistance, on the ground that the words relating to the ordinance of Baptism have been translated by terms signifying "immersion;" and further to aid in producing and circulating other versions of the Word of God, similarly faithful and complete.

The sum of £11,000 was paid to the Baptist Missionary Society, in aid of the translations in Bengal and Upper India; also £50 to the General Baptist brethren, in aid of the New Testament in Oriya, and £50 to Rev J. G. Oncken, to assist in the distribution of the Danish version of the New Testament on the Continent. During the year the work of revision and translation has been going on in India. The Committee sent out to Belize an edition of the Gospel of Luke in the Maya dialect, printed at the expense of the Society.

The Report shows that 40 editions of the Scriptures have been sent forth from the Serampore press, 308 from the Calcutta press; 9 from the Cuttack press, and 10 from

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the West African press. Total 367; besides some from the Colombo press.

INCOME.—£1,860.

EXPENDITURE.—Grants, £1,100; Salaries, Printing etc., £760. Total, £1,860.

TRINITARIAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Established in 1831. *Secretary:* REV. E. W. BULLINGER. *Depository:* 29, Red Lion Square, W.C.

Object.—To testify against the admission of Socinians to membership, and against the circulation of corrupt versions on the Continent of Europe. An accurate reprint of the Portuguese translation of the Old Testament, approved by the Committee in 1845, is being prepared at Lisbon. Of foreign Scriptures, there have been issued from the Depository, 377 Testaments, and 3,809 portions. In addition to this, a large number have been distributed in Portugal, and grants made to some depôts of religious books in Italy.

INCOME (including Balance, £524).—£1,319.

EXPENDITURE (Salaries, Rents, etc., £476).—£831.

THE RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.—Instituted 1799. *Secretary*: G. H. DAVIS, ESQ., L.L.D. *Office*: 56, Paternoster Row, E.C.

It is the invariable desire of the Committee that every publication issued by them should contain a clear statement of the way of salvation.

During the past year 88 new tracts, handbills, and broadsheets were published. A new tract is now issued every week, under the general title of the *Every Week Series.*

The number of publications issued from the Depository amounted to 38,720,491. If to these be added the number of probable issues in foreign lands, the amount will be about 46,720,491.

Under the foreign grants are included payments for tracts, periodicals, and books in France, where the Exhibition this year has given rise to special efforts and expenditure; Belgium, Holland, Russia, Sweden, Germany, where large numbers were demanded in consequence of

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the war; Hungary, where a new society has been established, and is in active operation; Italy, where the *Amico di Casa*, and the *Eco della Verità* are increasing in circulation yearly; Turkey and other countries in Europe; also for publications in Bengali, Hindi, Urdu, Marathi, Guzarati, Hindustani, Tamil, Singhalese, Telugu, Canarese, Malayalim, Sulu, Chinese, Malay, Arabic, Kaffir, and Efik, the language spoken at Old Calabar; and large donations to the British possessions in Australia, Canada, and other parts of North America, and to the West Indies.

The design of preparing an annotated New Testament for translation into all the Indian vernaculars, is being carefully examined by committees of missionaries and others in different parts of India, and has been cordially approved by 4 of them.

INCOME.—Receipts from Sales, £95,234; Subscriptions, Donations, etc., £11,651; Legacies, and Interest, £2,518; Balance from last year, £1,370.

EXPENDITURE.—Grants in money to Foreign Countries, £3,810; Paper and Publications, £2,509; For Emigrants, £483; Home, £4,717; Circulating Libraries, £751; Schools, £679; Colporteurs, £93.

RELIGIOUS TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND.—Instituted in 1703. *Secretary:* REV. W. BOYD, 18, South St. Andrew Street, Edinburgh.

The Society employs 162 colporteurs, of whom 11 labour in England and the rest in Scotland. The number of periodicals and serials sold by their agents during the past year was more than 1,200,000. Number of tracts granted during the year, and monthly distributed by the colporteurs, 756,000. Nearly all the colporteurs are supported by subscriptions raised in localities where they labour. The reported Income and Expenditure of the Society is therefore very small.

BIBLE AND COLPORTAGE SOCIETY OF IRELAND.—*Secretaries of Belfast Branch*: REV. J. M'COSH, L.L.D., Belfast, and REV. L. E. BERKLEY, Lurgan.

The General Society has employed during the year 50

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colporteurs, including 22 employed and paid by the Missionary Directors of the General Assembly (Presbyterian Church). Of these, 26 are in Ulster, 6 in Leinster, 6 in Munster, and 12 in Connaught. Conferences have been held with the colporteurs regarding their work. These meetings left a deep impression of the value of this kind of agency, and of the opportunity which the Christian Church now enjoys in Ireland.

The colporteurs find easy access in many instances to the Roman Catholics through the Douay Testament. A colporteur in Ulster sold, in 1866, Bibles, Testaments, and other religious books to the amount of £136. During the last month of 1866 two colporteurs sold books in Munster to the amount of more than £10 each. Book-agents, being commonly small shopkeepers or respectable tradesmen, are appointed in various districts and congregations; they receive a monthly parcel, and are encouraged by getting 25 per cent. on the sales. In 1859 the Society had only 2 such agents, who sold 14,605 publications, and realized a sum of £565; in 1866 there were 280 such agents, who sold 444,167 publications, and realized £3,186.

INCOME.—£3,174.

EXPENDITURE.—Trade Accounts, £2,641; Colporteurs, £316; Agents, Rent, etc., £190. Total, £3,147.

ENGLISH MONTHLY TRACT SOCIETY.—Instituted in 1837.

Secretary: J. STABB, Esq. *Office:* 5, Red Lion Square, W.C.

Work of the year.—12 new tracts for adults, and 12 in the children's series were published. 10,000 tracts have been sent monthly by post. In this and other ways 475,839 copies of the Society's publications have been distributed. One million copies of the tract "Not Happy! Why Not?" have been distributed in four languages at the Paris Exhibition; 4,500 tracts have been granted to the Army Scripture-readers' Society for the Abyssinian Expedition, and 5,000 to the Open Air Mission. A tract, entitled "O Man of God," and addressed to ministers of the Gospel, is intended to be sent to every minister in the United Kingdom.

INCOME.—£2,720.

EXPENDITURE.—Printing, Circulating by Post, etc., etc. £2,044; Management, £722. Total, £2,766.

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WEEKLY TRACT SOCIETY (1847).—*Secretary:* MR. ELIOT STOCK, 62, Paternoster Row, E.C.

A new tract published every week. These tracts are specially intended for the benefit of the labouring population. They are written in an undenominational spirit, and in accordance with what is usually called orthodox doctrine. Circulation yearly, about 700,000.

INCOME.—Subcriptions, etc., £652, of which £57 from sale of tracts.

EXPENDITURE.—Printing and Circulating Tracts, £474; Management, £208. Total, £682.

BAPTIST TRACT SOCIETY (1841).—*Secretary:* MR. J. T. BRISCOE. *Tract Depository:* 62, Paternoster Row, E.C.

One object of the founders of the Society was to oppose the Romanising teachings of the times, from a conviction that Baptists have an advantage in the controversy which is possessed by no other religious body.

During the year 47 new tracts, 4 handbills, and 2 children's books have been published, while 700,925 tracts, etc., have been distributed.

INCOME (including Balance, £124), £769.

EXPENDITURE.—Printing Tracts, etc., £427; Management, £212. Total, £639.

THE STIRLING AND DUBLIN TRACT ENTERPRISES.—These being commercial undertakings, the mention of their names must suffice. London Depôt, 9, Paternoster Row, E.C.

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Educational Societies.

CHRISTIAN VERNACULAR EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR INDIA (Undenominational). — Instituted in 1858. *Secretary:* LOCKHART GORDON, ESQ. *Office*: 7, Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.

Object.—To establish in the towns of India training institutions, male and female; to improve the indigenous schools, and to supply, as far as possible, in each of the native languages, school-books and other educational works, prepared on Christian principles.

The Society has four training-schools in Calcutta, Umritsur (Punjab), Ahmednuggur, (Bombay), and Dindigul, (Madras), with a total of 136 students, some of whom have been sent by Protestant missionary societies to be trained for schools connected with those societies. Eighty-seven indigenous schools, with 3,952 children, are under inspection by agents of this Society. In connection with the training institutions there are 11 schools with 471 children. During the year 231,361 publications have been circulated. School-books have now been printed in 12 out of the 14 principal langugages of India.

INCOME.—Working Capital, April, 1866, £1,280; Subscriptions and Sale of Publications in India, £2,401; Government Grants, £558; Religious Tract Society's Grants, £188; Home Receipts, Subscriptions, etc., £3,083. Total, £7,512.

EXPENDITURE.—Bengal, £1,161; North West Provinces, £698; Punjab, £505; Bombay, £793; Madras, £2,150; Ceylon, £567; Educational Agent, £261; Ditto (Special Fund) £146; Publications, £75; Management, £738. Total, £7,096.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING FEMALE EDUCATION IN THE EAST.—Instituted in 1834. *Secretary:* MISS WEBB, 267, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.

Object.—The establishment and superintendence of schools in the East, where favourable opportunities are pre

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sented; the selection and preparation in this country of pious and well-educated persons to go out as superintendents; and the training and encouragement of subordinate native teachers.

During the year five labourers have been sent out to Sierra Leone, Mauritius, Kaffirland, Cape Colony, and Landour. Two Ladies have also been sent out at the request of local committees to Mussoorie and Calcutta.

Its sphere of operations, at present, includes China, Ultra-Ganges, Burmah, India, Ceylon, Mauritius, Africa, and the Levant. The schools in connection with the Society number 356; the scholars, above 15,000. The teachers sent out are 124; others, assisted only in part, 52. Total, 176. Native teachers trained in those schools, and now working in them, or in others, 295. Zenana-work is carried on by the Society's correspondents in Calcutta, in the North-West Provinces, and in South India. More than 400 native ladies of rank are thus receiving instruction.

INCOME, £3,969 (including Balance £236).

EXPENDITURE.—Salaries and Grants, £1,994; Passages, etc., £1,553; Management, £235; Printing, etc., £329. Total, £4,111.

LADIES' ASSOCIATION FOR THE SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS IMPROVEMENT OF THE SYRIAN FEMALES.—Instituted in 1860. *Hon. Secretaries:* MRS. H. SMITH, Morden College, Blackheath, S.E., and MISS NOEL, 36, Westbourne Terrace, W.

The orphanage and first Syrian British Schools were established at Beirût by Mrs. Bowen Thompson in 1860, after the massacres. 14 branch schools, containing above 900 pupils have been opened at Beirût, Mount Lebanon, and Ante-Lebanon, attended by Oriental Christians of various denominations, as well as Moslems, Jews, and Druses. The orphanage contains above 50 girls, supported by friends in England, at a cost of £12 yearly for each. Mrs Thompson also directs the labours of 4 Bible-women at Beirût, Ashrafia, Hasbaya, and Damascus, the funds for whose support are raised by the friends of the "Missing Link."

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INCOME (including £1,500 for Special Building Fund), £4,565.

EXPENDITURE.—Building Fund, £2,500; Teachers' Passage and Outfit, Salaries, Rents, Bible-women, Orphans, etc., £2,065. N.B.—No expense for management, either in England or Syria.

THE LADIES' SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING EDUCATION IN THE WEST INDIES. Established in 1825. *Secretary:* MISS A. M. BARLEY, 32, Cumberland Street, Pimlico. S.W.

Grants of from £5 to £25 have been made in the diocese of Jamaica to the amount of £175; in that of Nassau, of £10; in that of Barbadoes, of £125; that of Antigua, of £113; and that of British Guiana, of £40.

INCOME.—£557.

LADIES' SOCIETY FOR FEMALE EDUCATION IN INDIA AND SOUTH AFRICA (Free Church of Scotland). *Treasurer:* COL. YOUNG.

This Society co-operates with the Foreign Mission of the Free Church of Scotland. Its INCOME last year, was £2,387.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION. Established in 1803. *Secretaries:* MESSRS. W. H. WATSON, W. GROSER, AUG. BENHAM. and F. J. HARTLEY. *Office:* 56, Old Bailey, London, E.C.

The total number of schools, teachers, and scholars now connected with the Union is as follows:—

	Schools.	Teachers.	Scholars.
9 Metropolitan Auxiliaries - -	670	14,920	166,036
162 Country Unions - - -	2,699	67,970	500,683
Total - - - - - -	3,369	82,890	666,719
Increase upon last year's returns (Country)	8	873	7,046
" " " (London)	18	302	5,878
Total increase - - - -	26	1,175	12,924

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The average morning attendance of teachers throughout all the schools connected with the Union in town and country is 47 per cent.

The average morning attendance of scholars is 42 per cent.

The average afternoon attendance of teachers is 65 per cent. The average afternoon attendance of scholars is 69 per cent. 74 per cent of the teachers are members of Christian churches. 79 per cent. of the teachers have been Sunday scholars. 20,555, or 13 per cent. of the scholars in the London schools, are above 15 years of age. 35,563, or 22 per cent. of the scholars in the London schools are in infant classes. The morning attendance in the metropolitan schools is still going down.

The most encouraging statement in the report is that 7,945 scholars, one in 84 of the entire number in the metropolitan and country schools connected with the Union, have joined Christian churches during the year; 477 lending libraries, and 74 teachers' libraries were granted to schools containing 111,876 scholars. The publication of the Notes on Scripture Lessons, as well as of the Union and Teacher's Magazines, and other periodicals, has been continued. Help was given, as before, to schools in Jamaica, also to schools in Syria and Alexandria. By means of the Continental Fund the Union was able to persevere in its efforts to promote the establishment of Sunday-schools on the Continent. Herr Bröckelmann, of Heidelberg, is employed as the agent in visiting various towns, and during the past year he was enabled to make some progress in Barmen, Cologne, Deutz, and other places.

INCOME.—Trade profits, £842; Collections, etc., £1,590. Total, £2,432

EXPENDITURE.—Expenses of Visitation, Printing, etc., £695; Grants of Libraries, £1,077; Other Expenses £485. Total, £2,257.

Continental Fund.—INCOME:—£792; Grants and Expenses, £422.

The amount of sales was £22,369.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SOCIETY FOR IRELAND.—Established in 1809. *Secretary:* JAS. IRVINE, ESQ. *Office:* 17, Upper Sackville Street, Dublin.

The number of schools in connexion with the Society is

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2,525, with 18,136 teachers, and 194,172 scholars. Only 95,249 of these children are receiving instruction in day-schools. There has been an increase during the year of 6 schools, but a decrease of 316 teachers, and 925 scholars. Grants of Bibles and books were made to 696 schools. Amount of Subscriptions and Collections, £1,676. Received as Grants, Bibles, etc., to the value of £996.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE (Church of England). — Founded in 1698. *Secretaries:* REVS. J. EVANS, M.A., and J. D. GLENNIE, M.A. *Society's House:* 67, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

This Society is at once the great Bible and Prayer-Book, and Religious Tract and Book Society of the Church ; and further, it is a great publisher of works of general literature written in a religious spirit ; added to which, the Society publishes educational books and maps, etc., etc., for the use of schools, at a very low rate.

Issues during the year ending March 31st 1867 :—

Bibles	191,661
New Testaments	123,997
Common Prayers	467,650
Bound Books	3,506,547
Tracts, &c.	3,962,145
Total	8,252,000

BOOK SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE AMONG THE POOR.—Established in 1750. *Secretary*: REV. I. V. MUMMERY, F.R.A.S. *Office:* 28, Paternoster Row, E.C.

Object.—The gratuitous distribution and sale of Bibles Testaments, and books of established excellence, as well as the publication of original and standard works adapted to promote religious and moral instruction.

The Society has sold nearly a million copies of a cheap edition of the Pilgrim's Progress, price one penny, and has lately issued the second 100,000 of Foxe's Book of Martyrs, price two-pence.

INCOME.— £9,188, of which £8,492 was through sales.

EXPENDITURE.—For Books and Printing, £8,404; Management and Office, £1,467. Total, £9,871.

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PURE LITERATURE SOCIETY.—Established in 1854. *Secretary*: MR. R. TURNER. *Office*: 11, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, Strand, W.C.

Object.—To promote the circulation of pure and healthy literature; by the publication of a catalogue of such periodicals, books, prints, diagrams, and other works, as the Committee may from time to time deem really useful and good, by grants, from the catalogue so formed, of libraries at half-price, and by the judicious use of correspondence with the managers of publications either in praise or in kindly remonstrance.

During the past year, 414 newsvendors' shops in 23 seaport towns were visited, with a view to promote the sale of healthy publications. The *Société des Livres Utiles*, 52, Rue de Provence, is in active operation in Paris, and the Committee have translated into French many of the household and sanitary tracts found so useful in England. 1,596 libraries have been granted, at half price, during the year. Also 11 ships' libraries in the same way.

INCOME.—Sale of Books, £960; Donation of C. Buxton, Esq, M.P., £428; Subscriptions and balance from previous year, £1,035. Total, £3,423.

EXPENDITURE.—Books, etc., £2,690; Management, £667. Total, £3,357.

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Missions to Jews, Sailors, and Soldiers.

LONDON SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIANITY AMONGST THE JEWS (Church of England).—Instituted in 1808. *Secretaries:* REV. C. J. GOODHART, M.A., and CAPT. H. L. LAYARD. *Office*: 16, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W. C.

Spheres of operation.—England, 3 stations; Europe, 25 ditto; Asia, 3 ditto; and Africa, 4 ditto.

The Society had in its employ in March last, 32 ordained missionaries, 19 unordained missionaries and superior lay-agents, 35 colporteurs, assistants, etc., and 40 teachers, male and female. Total, 126, of whom 61 are Jewish converts.

Between 500 and 600 Hebrew children, in the course of a year, attend the 14 schools in the Duchy of Posen. There are also large schools at Jassy, Bucharest, Cairo, Constantinople, Jerusalem, Tunis, and Algiers. More than 1,500 Jewish children are receiving daily Scripture instruction in these schools

The Society has circulated during the year:—

Copies of Scriptures (Portions) in various Languages	14,584
(Entire)	5,461
Missionary Books	3,778
Missionary Tracts, in English and Foreign Languages	94,214

The Report states that the number of baptisms during the year has been smaller than usual; but, on the other hand, it is affirmed that the New Testament is purchased by the Jews in larger numbers than formerly, and is read with greater avidity; the truth is also penetrating every year into fresh Jewish localities.

The Jews have themselves circulated 100,000 copies of their German translation of the Old Testament, in which however, violence is done to the grammar, and the very text is in some instances falsified.

INCOME.—£33,999.

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EXPENDITURE.—Foreign Missions, £20,519; Home ditto, £4,657; Printing Scriptures, Books, etc., £2,365; Missionaries, Widows, etc., £1,095; Associations, £3,262; Management, £2,652. Total, £34,683.

BRITISH SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL AMONG THE JEWS (Undenominational).—Established in 1843.—*Secretary:* REV. R. GILL. *Offices:* 96, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, W.C.

This Society has 26 missionaries who labour in London, Birmingham, Manchester, Paris, Mannheim, Breslau, Bromberg, Stettin, Königsberg, Nüremberg, Würtemberg, Wallachia, Austria, Italy, Turkey, and North Africa. Two of its missionaries are physicians who minister medical aid, as well as spiritual instruction; another is a schoolmaster, who with his wife gathers Jewish children under Christian teaching; others itinerate; and three have been employed in distributing the Scriptures among the Jews visiting the Crystal Palace and the Paris Exhibition Several inquirers have made a public profession of their Christian faith during the year.

INCOME. (exclusive of Reserve Fund, £1,000), £7,778.

EXPENDITURE.—Salaries, Journeys, etc., of Missionaries, £5,607. Deputations, etc., £514; Management, £1,358. Total, £7,479.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND COMMITTEE FOR THE CONVERSION OF THE JEWS.—*Secretary*: J. TAWSE, Esq., 22, York Place, Edinburgh.

Five stations are occupied, viz.:—Alexandria, Beyrout, Constantinople, Salonica, and Smyrna. At these stations there are nearly 600 children under instruction, of whom 324 are Jewish, and 77 British children. 26 Jews are reported as inquirers at Constantinople and Salonica, and Smyrna, and 18 as being converts under charge. There are 106 communicants at the various stations, of whom 2 are Jews. No Jews were baptized during the year. Two of the committee's agents are prisoners in Abyssinia.

INCOME.—£4,612.

EXPENDITURE.—Stations, etc., £3,081; Management, £364. Total, £3,445.

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FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND COMMITTEE FOR THE CONVERSION OF THE JEWS.—*Secretary*: F. B. DOUGLAS, Esq., Edinburgh.

The Committee had 6 stations under its charge—Amsterdam, Breslau, Pesth, Constantinople, Ancona, and Prague. It has also given attention and aid to the work which Dr. Schwarz (formerly stationed in Amsterdam), is doing in England. Further, the missionary at Odessa, who is superintended by the Free Church Continental Committee, has directed part of his labours to the Jews living in his district.

The report states that the Rev. Mr. Meyer has been called from Ancona to take the post left vacant at Amsterdam by Dr. Schwarz's departure. The Jewish work at Ancona has been abandoned, the number of Jews not being large enongh to warrant its continuance. At Pesth the school was attended during the year by 441 children, of whom 325 were Jewish children. Journeys have been made into various countries of Hungary, and 1,237 copies of the Scriptures, and 2,700 tracts have been sold by the two colporteurs who performed them.

Thirty-five members were added to the German church in Pesth under the care of the missionary. English services have been conducted as before in the Congregational Hall, and have almost always been attended by some Jews for the sake of the language. The hospital was opened in Pesth the year before last, and has proved a valuable means of putting the Word of God into the hands of wounded soldiers and others. 59 in-door and 109 out-door patients were received during the first year, besides the military cases which were attended to. Three converts have been baptized at Prague, two of them young ladies.

The Committee has had 3 Hungarian and 2 Bohemian candidates for the ministry studying at the Theological Hall in Edinburgh. The first Hungarian student thus maintained by the Committee now occupies the chair of Church History in the College of Debrecsin.

INCOME.—£4,159.

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JEWISH MISSION OF IRISH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—*Secretary:* REV. G. BELLIS, Belfast.

Four Missionaries are employed in Hamburg, Bonn, and Damascus.

INCOME (including Balance, £3,007), £4,721.

EXPENDITURE (Management, £244), £1,799.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SAILORS' SOCIETY (Undenominational).—Instituted in 1833. *Secretary:* MR. T. A. FIELDWICK. *Office:* Sailors' Institute, Mercers' Street, Shadwell, E.

The Society has two Institutes, one at Mercers' Street, Shadwell, comprising Reading and Coffee-rooms, Navigation School, Savings' Bank, Lecture Hall, etc., and the other, chiefly for foreign seamen, at 6, Thames Street, Rotherhithe. It occupies 26 missionary stations at home and abroad, and employs 33 missionaries (8 of them on the Thames), amongst whom are Welshmen and foreigners as well as Englishmen.

INCOME (including Balance of £139), £4,277.

EXPENDITURE.—Salaries and Expenses of Chaplain and Missionaries, £890; Grants to Provincial Agents, £951; Navigation School, £20; Institute, Shadwell, £299; Ditto, Rotherhithe, £51; locally raised and expended by provincial agencies, £1,017; Books, Libraries, Printing, etc., £259; Management, Salaries, Meeting, etc., £671. Total, £4,148.

MISSIONS TO SEAMEN (Church of England)—Estatablished in 1856.—*Secretary:* REV. T. A. WALROND, B.A. *Office:* 11, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.

The operations of the Society are for the most part carried on afloat, and for this purpose its chaplains and Scripture-readers are provided with vessels and boats for visiting the ships in roadsteads, rivers, and harbours.

The Society has 37 chaplains and readers labouring among the sailors in the merchant service, the sailors in the Royal Navy, and among the fishermen and boatmen round our coast.

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INCOME.—£9,280.

EXPENDITURE.—Salaries and Grants to Chaplains and Scripture-readers, £3,229; Boat-Expenses, £1,091; Missionary Branch, £997; Management, £2,213. Total, £7,530.

WESLEYAN SEAMEN'S MISSION. — Instituted in 1844.—*Secretary:* REV. J. BAKER. *Address:* Chapel House, St. George's-in-the-East, E.

This Society has a Seamen's Chapel in Commercial Road. *Chaplains.*—The Rev. W. Cornforth and Rev. W. Ainsworth. A Social Meeting is held on Sunday afternoon in the chapel. Two lay-agents have been employed in visiting ships in the Port of London. Upwards of 150,000 tracts have been distributed in various languages. A Bible-woman is employed by the Ladies' Association connected with the Mission. Public worship is held on Sundays in the various docks, as weather may permit. A large number of seamen attend the chapel.

INCOME.—£792.

EXPENDITURE.—Salaries, etc., £452; Management, £337. Total, £789.

ROYAL NAVAL SCRIPTURE READERS' SOCIETY. — Established in 1860.—*Secretary:* E. H. STANTON, ESQ., Stoke Terrace, Stoke, Devonport.

Seeks to provide Scripture-readers, men of decided personal piety and habitual communicants of the Church of England, for the Royal Navy and Royal Marines. Preaching and entering into controversy are forbidden to the agents, of whom 12 are at present employed. Their stations are Plymouth, Portsmouth, Woolwich, Chatham, Sheerness, Royal Hospital (Greenwich), Deal, and Malta.

INCOME (inclusive of Balance for previous year), £1,895.

EXPENDITURE.—Salaries, Boat-hire, etc., etc., £1,081; Management, £168. Total, £1,249.

THE NAVAL AND MILITARY BIBLE SOCIETY.—Instituted in 1780. *Secretary:* RICHARD MOUAT, ESQ. *Office:* 32, Sackville Street, Piccadily, W.

The Society has issued during the year 11,176 Bibles, and

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5,288 Testaments. The Edinburgh Auxiliary has distributed 3,113 Bibles, and 162 Testaments.

INCOME.—Balance, £445; Bibles and Testaments sold, £419; Subscriptions, etc., £1,364; Dividend, £104. Total, £2,332.

EXPENDITURE.—Cost of Bibles and Testaments, £1,287; Salary, Rent, etc., £346. Total, £1,633.

ARMY SCRIPTURE-READERS AND SOLDIERS' FRIEND SOCIETY (Undenominational).—*Secretaries:* COLONEL ROBERT PITCAIRN, and MR. W. A. BLAKE. *Office:* 4, Trafalgar-sq., W.C.

Operations during 1866-7.—60 Scripture-readers employed, of whom 21 abroad, and 39 at home. 6,885 Bible-class meetings held, and 199,808 tracts and books distributed, exclusive of 30,000 Soldiers' Almanacs. Two monthly periodicals are published, the *British Flag* and *Christian Sentinel.* Most of the agents are old soldiers and pensioners.

INCOME (including Balance of 1866).—£10,357.

EXPENDITURE.—Salaries, Outfits, and Reading-rooms, £6,285; Publications, £895, Bills drawn by Indian Committees, £750; Management, £762. Total, £8,692.

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Societies for the Maintenance and Defence of Great Principles.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE. BRITISH ORGANIZATION.—*Secretaries*: REVS. J. DAVIS and DR. SCHMENTAU. *Office*: 7, Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.

Object.—To form an organised body with and by whom correspondence and co-operation may be easily and effectually carried on between Christians in different parts of the world, and which may aid in uniting Christians in this country.

The British Organization has about 7,000 Members. Similar organizations in most Continental countries, in the United States, and in the Colonies.

INCOME, in 1866, £1,886.

(For account of Triennial Conference at Amsterdam, see previous part of this volume.)

THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION SOCIETY AND CHURCH MISSION TO ROMAN CATHOLICS IN GREAT BRITAIN.—Instituted in 1827. *Secretary*: MR. JAS. MILLER. *Office*: 17, Berners' Street, Oxford Street, W.C.

Object.—The enlightenment of Protestants as to the real character of Popery, and the conversion of Roman Catholics.

The Society acts *parochially* in England and Scotland, its agents being superintended by the clergy of the parishes or districts where they labour. Earnest devoted men (clergymen and laymen) are appointed to labour among the Roman Catholics. The Society has a training institute for candidates.

During the year 10,565 tracts were distributed; services and lectures were delivered in 50 places, missionaries and readers were employed at 15 places in England, and 4 in Scotland.

INCOME.—£4,610.

EXPENDITURE.—Missionaries, £2,852; Management, £1,352. Total, £3,204.

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THE PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.—Established in 1835. *Secretary*: Mr. T. SMITH. *Office*: 11, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.

The great object now contemplated by the Society is the defence of the Established Churches of the kingdom, and especially of the Irish Church.

An Occasional Paper (No. 11.) was published on the Irish Church. Petitions were also presented against the "Transubstantiation," the "Oaths and Offices," and the "Ecclesiastical Titles' Act Repeal," Bills.

INCOME.—£387. EXPENDITURE.—£294.

PROTESTANT ALLIANCE.—Established in 1851. *Secretary:* C. BIRD, ESQ. *Office:* 7, Sergeants' Inn, Fleet Street, E.C.

Object.—To maintain and defend, against all the encroachments of Popery, the Scriptural doctrines of the Reformation, and the principles of religious liberty.

The Alliance is composed of persons of various political and ecclesiastical opinions. A "Monthly Letter" and other papers, are issued from time to time.

INCOME about £2,000.

CHURCH ASSOCIATION. — Instituted 1865. *Secretary:* Major F. DITMAS. *Office:* 12, York Buildings, Adelphi, W.C.

Object.—To defend the United Church of England and Ireland, and to stop Romanizing practices within the Church.

The Report shows that memorials on the subject of Ritualistic excesses were presented by deputations, organized by the Association, to the Archbishops of Canterbury, York, Dublin, and Armagh. Petitions were also presented to the House of Commons, with 57,383 signatures. Meetings have been held and several associations formed in different parts of the country. Efforts have been made to circulate approved pamphlets and other publications, setting forth the Scriptural and Protestant principles of the Re-

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formed Church. Help was also given in the prosecution of the East Teignmouth case, in which the question raised related to the elevation and adoration of the consecrated elements, the placing of lights on the holy table, when not required for the purpose of giving light, and the mixing water with wine. The case awaits the decision of the Privy Council, to whom it has been referred from the Court of Arches.

INCOME.—£1,455. EXPENDITURE.—£1,285.

The Defence Fund has received £1,056. Law Expenses amounted to £300.

SOCIETY FOR THE LIBERATION OF RELIGION FROM STATE PATRONAGE AND CONTROL.—*Secretary:* J. C. WILLIAMS, ESQ. *Office:* 2, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street. E. C.

Objects.—The abrogation of all laws and usages which inflict disability, or confer privilege, on ecclesiastical grounds, upon any subject of the realm. The discontinuance of all payments from the Consolidated Fund, and of all Parliamentary grants and compulsory exaction for religious purposes. The application to secular uses, *after an equitable satisfaction of existing interests*, of all national property now held in trust by the United Church of England and Ireland, and the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, and, concurrently with it, the liberation of those Churches from all State control.

During the past year efforts have been made to pass Bills for abolishing ecclesiastical tests in the national Universities, and for opening fellowships to Dissenters; also for the extinction of Church Rates, and of the Edinburgh Annuity Tax. Three Irish Bills, tending to promote religious equality, have been supported and have become law. Conferences have been held for the purpose of interesting young men in the objects of the Society and enlisting their co-operation.

INCOME.—Balance, £1,697; Subscriptions, etc., £6,584. Total, £8,281.

EXPENDITURE.—Meetings and Travelling Expenses,

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£1,203; Salaries of Officers, Agents, etc., £2,201; Parliamentary and Electoral Expenses, £106; Offices, Printing, etc., £2,784. Total, £6,294.

SCOTTISH REFORMATION SOCIETY (Undenominational). Instituted in 1850.—*Secretary*: REV. C. R. BADENOCH. *Offices:* 17, George IV. Bridge, Edinburgh; and 12, Clarence Chambers, Haymarket, London

Objects.—To resist the aggressions of Popery; to watch the designs and movements of its promoters and abettors; and to diffuse sound and Scriptural information on the distinctive tenets of Protestantism and Popery.

During the past year every town in Scotland and some of the larger towns in England have been visited, and information circulated. An organization has been instituted in London and a class established. The Rev. R. Maguire has conducted the class, which has been attended by upwards of 400 young men. Tracts, statistics, parliamentary papers, etc., have been published, and nearly 19,000 numbers of the *Bulwark*—the Society's Magazine—have been forwarded by post. The Protestant Institute of Scotland has been continued with success.

EXPENDITURE.—£1,821.

LORD'S DAY OBSERVANCE SOCIETY.—Established in 1831.—*Secretary:* REV. J. GRITTON. *Office:* 20, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.

The Society has continued as in previous years to protest against the partial opening of the Crystal Palace on the Lords Day, but hitherto in vain. It has succeeded in securing the cessation of Sunday-work by the London Parcels' Delivery Company. Efforts have also been continued in opposition to Sunday excursion trains and Sunday Railway Labour. The Sunday Excursion Trains on the South Eastern and London and Chatham and Dover Lines were stopped during the year. The Society opposed Lord Chelmsford's Sunday Trading Bill, on the ground that it tended to legalize Sunday trading within certain limits.

EXPENDITURE.—£1,120.

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SYSTEMATIC BENEFICENCE SOCIETY. Established in 1860.—*Secretary:* REV. R. G. CATHER. L.L.D., M.R.I.A. *Office:* High Street, Oxford Road, Manchester.

Object.—To promote by the press, the platform, and the pulpit, a catholic and Scriptural public opinion in favour of (1) conscientious giving, (2) proportionate giving, (3) systematic giving, and (4) cheerful giving.

The Society publishes a fourmonthly journal, " The Benefactor."

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Chapel Building Societies.

ENGLISH CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL BUILDING SOCIETY.—*Secretary:* REV. J. C. GALLAWAY, A.M.—*Office:* 118, London Wall, Moorgate, E.C.

A voluntary association of Congregationalists, for the purpose of aiding in the erection of suitable places of worship, where needed, in England, Wales, and Ireland, except in London, which has its own organization of a similar kind. It does not build, but assists others to do so by means of practical advice and conditional grants or loans.

During the year 1865-6 grants to the amount of £2,814 and loans to the amount of £3,375 were advanced, leaving the committee under further engagement to assist to the amount of £13,629. They are directing special attention to the erection of chapels in watering places, and for the working classes.

INCOME.—Subscriptions, etc., (including Balance from previous year), £8,605.

EXPENDITURE.—Grants, etc., £6,265; Management, £781. Total, £7,046.

BAPTIST BUILDING FUND.—Established in 1825.—*Secretary:* Mr. A. T. BOWSER, Cromwell House, Hackney N.E.

Object.—To assist in the building, enlarging, or repair of chapels belonging to the Particular or Calvinistic Baptist Denomination throughout the United Kingdom.

Nineteen loans of various sums, from under £100 up to £500, have been made during the year; also 3 grants of £10 each. The Loan Fund of the Society amounts to £14,000.

During 1866, there were built and opened 33 new chapels, while 13 others have been enlarged. The clear increase of accommodation thus afforded, due deduction being made for the removal of old chapels, etc., is 15,202 sittings.

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INCOME.—Balance, £130; Subscriptions, etc., £851; Loans repaid, £2,215. Total, £3,196.

EXPENDITURE.—Loans, and Grants, £2,800; Working Expenses, £339. Total, £3,139.

WESLEYAN CHAPEL COMMITTEE.— *General Secretaries:* REVS. J. BEDFORD and W. EDWARDS, Oldham Street Chapel, Manchester.

Since the Conference of 1866, the Committee have sanctioned 297 applications, 117 of these being for new chapels. 261 cases have been returned as completed at a cost of £161,854. Grants amounting to £1,550, and Loans of £1,325, were made from the Erections' Fund towards the cost of 40 chapels. The sum of £3,915 was paid in grants towards removing £15,944 of debt on 105 chapels, and £8,820 in loans towards providing for £18,860 of debt on 88 chapels.

The Watering-Places' Committee report that they have received (Mr. Punshon's Fund) £10,050. They have made grants of £6,900, and promised others of £3,410. The entire outlay in these cases will be over £50,000 and the number of sittings provided will be about 15,000.

The aggregate amount expended during the year on Wesleyan Trust property is estimated at £298,925; while the amount actually raised and paid, including grants, is £227,056.

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Young Men's Christian Associations.

THESE Associations have now become so general in all countries where the Protestant religion has any number of adherents, that it may be well to present their aggregate numbers, as they have been estimated from very careful inquiries by W. E. SHIPTON, Esq., the Secretary of the Parent Association, 165, Aldersgate Street, London, E. C.

At the Conference of Young Men's Christian Associations, held in Paris in 1855, it was proposed to form an alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations, based on the following principle:—

"The Young Men's Christian Associations seek to unite those young men who, regarding Jesus Christ as their God and Saviour according to the Holy Scriptures, desire to be His disciples in their doctrine and in their life, and to associate their efforts for the extension of His kingdom amongst young men."

The principles of these societies were thus summarised by Mr. Shipton at the Conference held in London in 1862:—

"We hold the faith of our Lord Jesus Christ as the only begotten Son of God, the divinely appointed Saviour of the world; we hold this faith of the Lord Jesus Christ not merely as an abstraction to be recorded in symbols or recited in creeds, but as a Divine power in the heart by which men are to be drawn from the power of Satan unto God, from the rebellion and guilt of sin to the obedience of dear children: we believe that the reconciliation of men to God, by the faith of the Lord Jesus, is wrought in their heart by the Holy Ghost through the instrumentality of the Word of God; we regard Holy Scripture as the Revelation of the Divine will, given and recorded by Divine Inspiration, the only and the sufficient rule of faith and practice. We believe that all who have been made partakers of the grace of life are placed under special obligation to

'Tell to sinners all around,
What a dear Saviour they have found,'

and that their duty in this respect begins in the sphere of daily life; their nearest companions, relations, neighbours, friends, having the first claim upon their sympathies, prayers, and efforts."

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Respecting the work to be done, Mr. Shipton said :—

"Our *work* is aggressive and evangelistic, external to the Church, contemplating the conversion, by spiritual agents and agencies, of men for whose spiritual welfare no other similarly adapted agency exists. I believe in the subdivision of labour, as a matter of principle as well as of expediency, and on this ground I submit that the efforts of the Association should be addressed to Young Men and to Young Men only. I have observed that those Associations prosper most which confine their exertions to one class; where they have tried to enter into other works they have invariably failed to do either their own or that of their neighbours which they undertook; while the attempt not only overtasks their powers and resources, but causes jealousies, divisions, suspicions of motive, and other things much to be deprecated."

The agencies chiefly employed in the accomplishment of the evangelistic work of the Association are threefold. First, the personal testimony and efforts of the members; secondly, devotional meetings; and thirdly, Bible-classes.

Respecting the relations in which these societies stand to the Church of Christ :—

"We are loyally affected to all the Churches of God which are in Christ Jesus. We believe in the Divine Institution of the Christian Ministry, in the necessity and privilege of those witnessing ordinances by which the Church of God is manifested, conserved, and extended. We intrude upon no province of the Church, or of the ministry. We have no authority over our members save that which they voluntarily give us for the work, and for this work only; we and they are alike subjected to the authority of our respective Churches, and our Associations, as a whole, are subject to the general interests of the Catholic Church."

STATISTICS.

Countries.	Number of Associations.	No. of Members returned.
England & Wales	86	11,484
do. in course of formation	19	
Ireland	10	816
Scotland	47	3,098
British Colonies, (North American excepted)	13	223
Holland	73	1,434
do. in course of formation	32	
Belgium	11	167
France	53	804

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Countries.	Number of Associations.	No. of Members returned.
North Germany -	99	3,026
Rhenish Westphalia	128	4,100
French Switzerland	57	600
German Switzerland	38	Numbers not returned
Wurtemburg & S. Germany	43	
Italy - -	5	
Mediterranean Coasts	5	
North America (United States & Brit. Colonies)	142	31,072
ditto.	100	Statistics not returned.

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Societies whose special, if not exclusive, sphere is London.

LONDON CITY MISSION. Established in 1835.—*Secretaries:* REVS. J. GARWOOD, M.A., and J. ROBINSON. *Mission House:* 8a, Red Lion Square, W.C.

The Mission is strictly undenominational and evangelical. The missionaries are engaged in visiting the worst districts of the metropolis and its suburbs, as well as hospitals, workhouses, docks, public-houses, coffee-shops, and other places of public resort. The report states that there is an increasing desire for reading on the part of the adult population, and also, for the education of their children. It refers to the excessive crowding of the poor in several districts consequent on the recent introduction of railways into the heart of the metropolis. The following figures will show the work and successes of the Mission during the year 1866-7:—

Summary of Work and its results.

Missionaries	351
Visits paid	1,964,345
Of which to the sick and dying	266,302
Scriptures distributed	6,596
Religious tracts distributed	2,592,267
Books lent	53,044
In-door Meetings and Bible-classes held	44,291
Out-door services held	3,605
New Communicants	1,356
Restored to Church communion	217
Families induced to commence Family Prayer	680
Drunkards reclaimed	1,137
Unmarried couples induced to marry	254
Fallen females admitted to asylums, restored to their homes, or otherwise rescued	676
Shops closed on the Lord's-day	175
Children sent to schools	8,479

INCOME (including Legacies, £1,216).—£34,960.

EXPENDITURE,—Salaries of Missionaries, £31,580; Grants, Tracts, Books, etc., £2,176; Printing Magazine, Reports, etc., £908; Management, £2,484. Total, £37,148.

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BIBLE-WOMEN.—*Secretary:* Mrs. RANYARD, 13, Hunter Street, Brunswick Square. W.C.

Two hundred and thirteen Bible-Women were at work during 1866, in London alone. A mission room is established in each of the districts, and mothers' meetings are held.

Each of the missions costs about £50 per annum.

INCOME, between £10,000 and £11,000.

RAGGED SCHOOL UNION. Established, 1844.—*Secretary:* Mr. J. G. GENT. *Office:* 1, Exeter Hall, Strand, W.C.

Object.—To encourage and help, by advice and sometimes by money, in the establishment of Ragged Schools within a circle round London, having a radius of 24 miles from Charing Cross.

Work of the year.—The number of school buildings is 186, in which are conducted 224 Sunday schools, with an average attendance of 29,500 children. In the 200 day schools there are 28,453 names on the books, and the average attendance is 19,326. In the 212 evening schools the number of names on the books is 14,000, and the average attendance is 9,314. Increase during the year, 3,618 Sunday scholars, 640 day scholars, and 1,000 evening scholars.

The number of voluntary teachers during the year was 3,241; of paid teachers, 429; and of paid monitors, 508. Bible classes are held in 66 of the schools and an attendance by about 1,800 of both sexes. Clothing clubs are carried on in 91 schools, and with them are connected industrial and sewing classes. During the year, 1,567 scholars are recorded to have found situations, but the returns are imperfect. Mission services are conducted in 91 schools, with an average attendance of 5,838. The shoeblack brigade have pursued their calling. The number of youths employed was 329, and their earnings amounted to £7,502.

INCOME (for 1866-7), £5,403.

EXPENDITURE.—Schools £4,714; Management), £857. Total £5,571.

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RAGGED CHURCH AND CHAPEL UNION (Undenominational).—Established in 1853.—*Secretary:* Mr. W. A. BLAKE. *Office:* 4, Trafalgar Square, W.C.

Object.—To provide places of worship, capable of being used for general school purposes, for the destitute poor of the metropolis. The rites of Baptism, and the Lord's Supper are not to be administered in these buildings.

The society has 64 stations, being a net increase during the year of 6. Attendance about 5,000. Each station managed by local committee, who report to Parent Society. With these stations are connected temperance societies, libraries, etc.. Saturday evening lectures, etc., are given. In some instances during the winter months, 6 ounces of bread have been given to each attendant at the close of the Sunday service.

INCOME (including transfer of £133 from Deposit Fund), £477.

EXPENDITURE.—By Votes, £305; Management, £110. Total £415.

THEATRE SERVICES.—*Corresponding Secretary*: C. M. SAWELL, Esq., 8a, Red Lion Square, W.C.

These services are conducted by Clergymen of the Established Church and Evangelical Nonconforming Ministers in Victoria, St, George's, Sadler's Wells, and Pavilion Theatres, and in the Metropolitan Music Hall; also in the Standard Theatre before its destruction by fire. The services are well attended by the class of persons for whom they are held, and very many instances of good have come to the knowledge of the Committee.

INCOME for 1866-7, a little over £1,500.

SOCIETY FOR THE RESCUE OF YOUNG WOMEN AND CHILDREN. Instituted in 1853.—*Secretary*: Mr. DANIEL COOPER. *Offices* : 85, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.

General object.—This Society admits both fallen and unfallen females. Applicants are eligible from all parts of the country, and are admitted at all times. Applicants needing it are placed in hospitals, and supplied with the

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necessary requirements. Destitute young women of good character, desirous to emigrate, are assisted in obtaining a free passage and a supply of clothing. Young women subject to temptations and danger in their situations, are protected.

The Society has 11 Homes, all conducted on the family principle, and having nothing in their external appearance to distinguish them from private residences. Three of the Homes are for girls from 12 to 16 years of age, who have *not* strayed from the path of virtue, but are in circumstances of danger; seven are for those who have strayed; and one is a home for fallen girls, the age being from 8 to 16.

The Society has had under its care 723 females, of various ages, 488 of whom were received during the year. Of the disposal of this number—14 less than in the previous year—the following account is given:—

Fallen.	Unfallen.	Total.	
166	70	236	placed in situations.
85	32	117	restored to their friends.
18	8	26	placed in other institutions.
—	3	3	sent out as emigrants.
35	4	39	placed in hospitals and workhouses.
76	5	81	left of their own accord.
2	—	2	married from the Homes.
5	—	5	dismissed.
2	1	3	died.
149	62	211	remain in the Homes.
538	185	723	

Of the 538 fallen ones, 481 had been in Sunday schools, and 427 had been domestic servants. Seventy-two of these girls applied personally for admission at the instance of other girls. Of the whole number, 335 were drawn aside when only 16 years or under.

The Society was compelled, mainly from want of room and funds, to refuse admission to 540 of these wretched creatures.

INCOME (including Balance of £628), £7,480.

EXPENDITURE.—For Homes, Housekeeping, Clothing, etc., £6,570; Management, £717. Total, £7,287.

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MIDNIGHT MEETING MOVEMENT. Begun in 1859.—*Secretary:* J. STABB, Esq. *Office:* 5, Red Lion Square, W.C.

Between March, 1866 and 1867, twenty-eight meetings were held, and attended by 2,089 females, of whom 411 were rescued from their evil ways; of these 345 had been in Sabbath schools. It is calculated that there are not less than 40,000 prostitutes in London, 1,000 of whom are now annually rescued bv means of this and similar societies.

Midnight meetings have been held in large country towns with encouraging success.

INCOME (including Balance, £71), £1,223.

EXPENDITURE.—Cost of Meetings, Expenses of Rescue, Paid for Homes, etc., £798; Management, £396. Total, £1,194.

REFORMATORY AND REFUGE UNION.—*Secretary*: Mr. CHARLES R. FORD. *Office*: 24, New Street, Spring Gardens, S.W.

The Union was established in 1856, to assist all labouring for destitute or criminal children. It does this by acting as the centre of the Reformatory movement, making grants to refuges and setting on foot new institutions and agencies. The Female Mission to the Fallen Women of London, and the Discharged Prisoners' Relief Committee were originated by, and are still in immediate connection with, the Union (see under those Societies). During the last year a new missionary agency has been commenced, in the employment of the "Boys' Beadle," whose duty it is to "look after" the destitute and vagrant children in the streets of London, and make provisions for them when necessary.

INCOME.—£4,185.

EXPENDITURE.—£4,215, including about £700 for Management.

FEMALE MISSION TO THE FALLEN (in connection with the Reformatory and Refuge Union). Established in 1858.—*Secretary*: Mr. CHARLES R. FORD. *Office*: 24, New Street, Spring Gardens, S.W.

Object.—To rescue fallen women by the agency of Chris-

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tian female missionaries. Seven agents are employed to go into the streets at night, to distribute tracts, and seek to lead the fallen to a better life; to visit the hospitals and workhouses, and other places where these young women are found, and there to speak to them of the Saviour. To endeavour to find situations, or to place in homes, or restore to their friends, those who, on inquiry, appear sincerely desirous to forsake their life of sin.

Since its formation more than 1,800 young women have been rescued, most of whom are now living virtuous lives. During last year 371 cases were helped; of these 205 were placed in homes; 69 were assisted with clothes, and put into service; 39 were restored to their friends; 18 were placed in hospitals; 3 have been married; 2 died; 15 left after being for a time with the misssionary, and 20 were temporarily relieved.

INCOME.—£1,260.

EXPENDITURE.—£1,363

DISCHARGED PRISONERS' RELIEF COMMITTEE, in connection with the Reformatory and Refuge Union.) Established in 1863.—*Honorary Secretary*: T. L. MURRAY BROWNE, ESQ. *Office:* 24, New Street, Spring Gardens, S.W.

Object.—To help prisoners sentenced to short terms of imprisonment to regain the paths of honesty on their discharge. Two agents are employed who see the men while in prison, ascertain their fitness for employment, and find them situations or lodgings by the time they come out. During the three years since its establishment, 1,389 men have been helped, of whom only 5 per cent. have returned to habits of theft.

INCOME.—£553.

EXPENDITURE.—£535.

GERMAN CITY MISSION. Instituted in 1849.—*Secretary:* Rev. Dr. C. SCHOELL, The Savoy, Strand, W.C.

This Mission employs 2 missionaries, and has charity schools at 30, Leman Street, Whitechapel, attended by a schoolmaster, assisted by his wife and a pupil teacher.

EXPENSES.—£414.

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BISHOP OF LONDON'S FUND. Instituted in 1863.—*Secretary:* G. H. CROAD, Esq., B.A. *Office:* 46a, Pall Mall, S.W.

Object.—To form a fund to be applied to the following objects:—the support of missionary clergy or additional clergy, Scripture-readers, and mission women, the erection of clergymen's residences, schools, and mission rooms or school churches, the endowment of old and new districts, and of curacies, and the building of churches.

The total INCOME of the Fund from June, 1863, to November 1st, 1867, was £230,445. The amount promised was £77,140. The total amount, therefore, paid and promised, was £307,586.

Since the establishment of the Fund, and to the end of the Session, 1866-7, grants had been voted to the extent of £14,130 annually for 67 missionary clergy and 32 parochial curates, of £2,451 a year for 36 Scripture readers and 23 parochial mission women, of £2,118 towards the rent and expenses of mission rooms, of £47,365 towards 47 new permanent churches, of £1,700 towards nine parsonages, of £45,514 for the sites for 28 churches, 24 schools, 14 parsonages, and five mission stations, and of £28,668 for educational purposes.

The above statement represents the grants that have been made by the Committee out of the general fund. Additional special donations, amounting to £11,369, have been given towards the stipends of seven clergymen, five lay agents, and for parsonages, schools, mission stations, and 10 churches other than the 47 already mentioned. To these must be added donations of £9,500 for 2 special churches.

The following facts are stated in the Report. Within the last four years, exclusively of the grants made from this Fund, no less a sum than £853,000 has been contributed in the diocese by benevolent individuals and societies, whilst £530,000 of capital has been expended by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in endowments and in otherwise satisfying local claims. During the same period 52 churches have been erected, towards 16 of which the Fund has contributed £16,500.

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LONDON DIOCESAN HOME MISSION.—Established in 1857. *Secretary*: REV. J. BARDSLEY, M.A. *Office*: 121, Pall Mall, S.W.

Object.—The evangelization of neglected districts in and about London by the employment of missionary clergy whose duty it shall be to preach and teach the people, to organize and superintend schools, etc. They are in no case to do the work of ordinary curates.

The Mission employs 42 clergymen, 32 of whom are supported by grants from the Bishop of London's Fund.

INCOME.—£10,520, inclusive of £6,996 from the Bishop of London's Fund.

EXPENDITURE for Mission Districts, £8,622; Management, £923. Total, £9,545.

LONDON CONGREGATIONAL ASSOCIATION.—*Secretary*: Rev. J. H. WILSON, 18, South Street, Finsbury, E.C.

Object.—To promote the evangelization of London, by cultivating fraternal fellowship among the Associated Churches, by calling forth their separate and united efforts for the diffusion of Christian truth, and by the establishment of worship on Congregational principles among the neglected portions of the population.

EXPENDITURE, about £850.

THE CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY (instituted under the Patronage of the Rev. J. Wesley, M.A., 1772), for Visiting and Preaching the Gospel in Workhouses, Lodging-Houses, Asylums, Rooms, and the Open Air.—*Secretary:* Mr. J. ATKINSON, 71, Mortimer Road, Hackney, N.

The Society is unsectarian. The number of members increases steadily from year to year. All are employed in some department of the Society's operations. Many workhouses and lodging-houses are regularly visited. There has been a great increase in the number of open-air services. Through the co-operation of the Evangelization Society several halls and other public places have been engaged. A mission room has been opened in Fleming Street, which henceforth will be the head-quarters of the Society. Seven free tea-meetings were given during the year to the inmates of houses visited; to about 200 each time.

Summary for the year.—Number of members, 125, being

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an increase of 22; services held, 6,558; addresses given, 7,524; hearers (including open-air), 299,386; tracts distributed, 224,716.

INCOME and EXPENDITURE, £264.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY. Instituted in 1844.—*Hon. Secretary*: G. WARINGTON, Esq., F.C.S. *Office:* 169, Fleet Street, E.C.

Object.—To promote the moral and spiritual welfare of young men by direct missionary efforts among them; by Bible classes, devotional meetings, libraries, lectures, and other like means; and by disseminating among them missionary principles and information, to lead them to engage in personal labours for the spiritual good of others at home and abroad.

The Society has a central reading-room, at 169, Fleet Street, where periodicals are supplied and classes held. There are 10 metropolitan and 16 county branches, with an aggregate membership of 2,500.

INCOME and EXPENDITURE of the Central Body, about £188.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION FOR YOUNG WOMEN.—*Secretary:* Miss WALSH. *Office:* 118, Pall Mall, S.W.

Object.—To aid in the support of boarding-houses and other missionary and domestic agencies for the benefit of young women in London. Bible classes are held in 4 different localities every Sunday afternoon at half-past 3; after which tea is provided gratuitously. The rooms in each locality are open on week evenings for Bible and other classes.

EXPENDITURE, about £700.

LONDON FREE AND OPEN CHURCH ASSOCIATION.—Established in 1866. *Secretary*: R. T. MAYER, Esq., F.R.S.L. *Office*: 25, Norfolk Street, W.C.

Object.—To maintain the equal right of all parishioners to the free use of their parish church, to further the restoration to the people of churches now closed to them by

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private appropriation, and the building and endowing of free and unappropriated churches ; also to promote the revival of the weekly offertory in place of pew-rents, and the opening of the churches throughout every day in the week for private prayer.

INCOME.—£257.

LONDON CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL BUILDING SOCIETY. Established in 1848.—*Secretary:* Mr. J. T. BEIGHTON. *Office:* 7, Blomfield Street, Finsbury, E. C.

Object.—To promote the erection of chapels in those districts of the metropolis in which they are most needed—adequate provision to be made in each chapel for the accommodation of the poor.

Means.—Grants of money ; loans without interest ; inspection of sites ; and examination of plans.

Work Done.—Eighty-two chapels erected, or in progress, of which the majority would have had no existence but for this Society.

Total cost, about £320,000 ; total grants and loans in 1866, £7,355

The twenty-four chapels proposed by Mr. S. Morley are now all arranged for. Nine of them are opened, six nearly ready, and the remainder in various stages of progress.

INCOME, for 1866.—Subscriptions, Donations, and Collections, £2,870 ; Mr. S. Morley's Contribution for 5 of the 24 chapels, £2,500 ; Balance, Loans returned, etc., £4,087. Total £9,457.

EXPENDITURE—Grants and Loans, £7,355 ; Management, £373. Total, £7,728.

LONDON DIOCESAN CHAPEL BUILDING SOCIETY. Established in 1854. *Hon. Secretaries:* Revs. R. B. GIBSON, M.A., and W. D. MACLAGAN, M.A. *Office:* 21, Regent Street, Piccadily, S.W.

Object.—To aid in building and endowing churches, erecting parsonages, and purchasing sites for the above ; also in mission work of various kinds in the Diocese of London.

Operations.—Grants were made during the year to the amount of £2,200, while £255 was expended for the Mission Fund. INCOME.—£1,470.

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The British Colonies.

CANADA.

SINCE July 1st, 1867, Canada consists of the provinces formerly known by that name, and also of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; but, as the various churches are not united, they are given separately. The population of old Canada was reckond in 1866 at 3,090,000; of Prince Edward's Island, at 90,000; of Nova Scotia at 368,000; and of New Brunswick, at 265,000. Total. 3,843,000.

YOUNG MEN'S CONVENTIONS.

A Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations took place in Montreal in July, 1867; between 600 and 700 delegates were gathered together, representing about 150 different organisations, from Prince Edward's Island, and Halifax to California, from South Carolina to Minnesota.

The reports from all quarters showed that the associations fill a wide gap in the Christian work of the age. Not only have they been richly blessed in their own special department, viz., young men, but in various other evangelistic undertakings in which Christians of all names can unite. Three subjects of general interest were introduced by essays—Bible Classes, Literary Classes, Associations, and the Church. The subject of making provision for amusements in connection with the reading rooms, excited very warm and universal interest. Some associations have rooms for various games, but the great majority of the delegates present seemed to oppose this, especially where it embraces the billiard table (which has not been actually introduced, though advocated, at Troy, N.Y.). The number present were more than double those attending the Albany Convention of 1866. The next meeting will be held in Detroit, in June, 1868.

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CHURCHES OF CANADA.

	Churches or chapels.	Ministers.	Members.	Sunday Scholars.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Church of England -	—	417 and 5 Bishops	—	—	117 clergymen belong to S.P.G., who report 44,327 church members.
Baptists - -	275	225	15,091	—	1 Theol. coll.
Free Baptists - -	—	14	—	—	*Secretary*: Rev. J. H. Bryant, Woodstock.
Wesleyan Methodists	337 Circuits	530	58,457	48,195	Rev. J. Gray, Newbury, Kingston, Secretary of Conference.
Episcopal Methodists	—	202	—	—	Bishops, or General Superintendents, Revs. P. Smith, D.D., Brooklin, and J. Richardson, D.D., Yorkville.
Canada Presbyterian Church - -	305	309 incl. Miss.	41,667	21,765	*Synod Clerks*, Revs. W. Reid and W. Fraser, Toronto. 43 students in theol. coll., Toronto.
Church of Scotland	104	151	—	—	Moderator of Synod for 1867-8: Rev. K. Maclennan, A. M., Toronto.
Methodist New Connexion - -	207	87	8,274	6,104	
Primitive Methodists	63	78	6,178	5,853	President of conference for 1867-8, Rev. R. Eade, London, C.
Bible Christians -	135	46	4,986	5,656	
Congregationalists -	87	53	3,536	4,912	Chairman of Cong. Union for 1867-8: Rev. J. Clunie, Belleville, Theol Coll. Montreal.
Roman Catholics -	997	892	—	—	

Besides the above churches, the United Presbyterian Church of America has 6 ministers; the Christian Conference has 17 ditto; the British Methodist Episcopal Church has 40 ditto (*General Superintendent*, Rt. Rev. W. NAZREY, Chatham); the Evangelical Lutheran Church has 20 ditto, (*Secretary*, Rev. L. H. GERNDT, Pembroke); the United Brethren, 21 ditto (*Secretary* of American Conference, Rev. H. KROPP, Hawkesville).

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DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MISSIONS.

FRENCH CANADIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY (Undenominational).—*Secretary*: REV. A MACDONALD, Montreal.

Object.—By various agencies to evangelise the French Canadians of the lower province, no less than one million in number. The means employed are—(1) the circulation of Bibles and tracts. More than 30,000 copies of God's Word have been circulated. (2) Education. More than 1,700 French Canadian youths have been educated in the schools at Pointe-aux-Trembles, near Montreal, and the elementary schools connected with the Mission. An evangelical school has been opened at Montreal for the training of native labourers; 5 students are pursuing their studies in it. (3) The direct preaching of the Gospel, and pastoral oversight of converts. There are 6 organised French Protestant churches, united into a Synod, and numbering above two hundred members; connected with these are 23 stations. Fifteen missionaries are employed. They have systematically visited the people of 18 countries.

INCOME, $16,167.

EVANGELICAL SOCIETY OF LA GRANDE LIGNE.—*Secretary*: Rev. L. ROUSSY, Grande Ligne, C.E. The mission-work embraces some 40 parishes, every one of which contains some French-Canadian converts. It has 12 central stations, 10 organized churches, and employs about 20 labourers as pastors, colporteurs, etc. It has been compelled, through lack of funds, to close its educational establishments. EXPENDITURE, $12,792.

FRENCH REGULAR BAPTIST MISSION.—*Secretary*: Rev. E. V. MOSELY, Montreal. Employs 2 or 3 missionaries.

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.—*Secretary*: Rev. S. GIVINS, Toronto. The Society maintains 3 funds: 1 mission fund, out of which two missionaries to the Indians are supported; 2 widows' and orphans' funds; and 3 divinity students' funds. EXPENDITURE, $32,287.

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HOME MISSIONARY COMMITTEE OF CANADA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Has employed about 50 missionaries, more than half of them students of divinity; has supplied 86 mission stations; and rendered help to 47 weak congregations.

CONGREGATIONAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—*Secretary*: Rev. H. WILKES, D.D., Montreal. 47 churches aided, besides stations. INCOME—Contributions of British North America, $4,493; Colonial Missionary Society, $2,.404. Total, including Balance, $8,001.

BAPTIST MISSIONARY CONVENTION OF CANADA WEST.—*Secretary*: Rev. T. L. DAVIDSON, Aylmer, C.W. 94 stations with 28 missionaries, 1,275 church members.

WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—*Superintendent*, Rev. E. WOOD, D.D., Toronto. Has missionaries in Hudsons' Bay Territory, missions to Indians, also in Vancouver's Island and British Columbia, German missions, French missions, and domestic missions—the last being 140 in number, with 16,500 members and 193 missionaries. The whole number of members belonging to the stations of this Society is 18,691, with 236 missionaries, and 31 paid lay agents, who labour in 185 missions. EXPENDITURE, $77,619.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—*Secretary*, Rev. T. CROMPTON, Toronto. Employs 36 missionaries, and has 63 churches, with 2,725 members. EXPENDITURE, $8,235.

BIBLE AND TRACT SOCIETIES.

MONTREAL AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.—*Secretary*: Rev. G. CORNISH, M.A., Montreal. Issues 13,601 copies, Employs 4 colporteurs and 4 Bible-women.

UPPER CANADA BIBLE SOCIETY, *Secretary*, REV. W. REID, A.M., Toronto. Issues 46,899 copies; employs 4 colporteurs.

UPPER CANADA RELIGIOUS TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY. *Secretaries*, REVS. W. REID, A.M., and F. H. MARLING, Toronto. Issues 266,736 Tracts and Books.

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SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

CANADA SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—Established in 1837. *Secretary*, Rev. J. ALEXANDER, Montreal. During the year 1866, the Society's agent visited 159 schools, and organized 8 new ones.

In Canada West, 488 Sunday schools, 5,815 teachers, and 50,402 scholars. In Canada East, 1,294 Sunday schools, 10,141 teachers, and 86,726 children.

CHURCHES OF NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK, AND PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.

	Churches.	Ministers.	Members	Sunday Scholars.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Church of England -	—	146 & 2 Bps	83,037	—	81 clergymen are connected with S. P. G. King's Coll. (Theol.) Windsor, N. S.
Baptists - -	277	161	25,985	—	Secretary of Baptist Convention, Rev. J. Wallace, Lower Granville, N.S. Theol. Coll., Wolfville, N.S.
Free Baptists - -	—	60	—	—	Corr. Secy. Rev. G. A. Hartley, Carleton, St. John.
Wesleyan Methodist	212	151	16,576	13,957	Rev. R. A. Temple, Bermuda, N.S., Secretary of Conference. Theol. Coll., Sackville, N. B.
Presbyterian Church	109	137	—	—	Moderator of Synod for 1867-8, Rev. J. Fowler. Bass River. Theol. coll.
Church of Scotland -	35	42	—	—	Synod clerk for N. B., Rev. J. M. Brooke, D. D., Fredericton.
Congregationalists -	18	11	796	831	Secretary of Congregational Union, Rev. R. Wilson, Sheffield, N.B.
Roman Catholics -	—	96	—	—	St. Fr. Xavier's College, Antigonish, N. S.

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JAMAICA.

POPULATION, 441,264, AND ONLY 154,285 UNDER RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

	Churches or Chapels.	No. of Sittings.	No. of persons attending.	Ministers.	Members.	Sunday Scholars.	MISCELLANEOUS.
Church of England	87	46,434	39,710	90	—	—	
Baptists (Jamaica Union)	87	51,320	34,200	33	18,947	—	1 college, 14 students.
Wesleyans	75	34,105	24,210	26	14,661	5,107	36 day schools, with 2,563 scholars.
London Miss. Soc.	33	9,010	5,610	8	2,150	955	347 day scholars.
United Presbyterian	26	12,575	7,955	18	4,684	—	3,445 persons, old and young, in the Sabbath classes.
Moravians	14	11,850	9,350	34*	4,460	—	* Ministers & Missy. agents.
United Free Church Methodists	16	3,240	—	11	1,794	453	282 day scholars.
Roman Catholics	8	3,220	2,920	—	—	—	
American Mission	6	1,340	750	—	—	—	
Church of Scotland	1	1,000	450	—	—	—	

Church and chapel accommodation for 174,094.

The Church Establishment of Jamaica is maintained by the local legislature. In 1864, £28,840 was granted for ecclesiastical purposes, besides £4,800 from the Imperial Treasury.

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WEST INDIES, (excepting Jamaica).

	Churches or Chapels.	Ministers.	Members.	Sunday Scholars.
Church of England - - -	—	210*	—	—
Wesleyan Methodist - - -	91	35	17,229	6,712
Baptists - - - - -	35 stations	6	20,000	—
United Presbyterians (in Trinidad) -	3	3	178	175
Free Church of Scotland (in ditto) -	3	1†	—	—
Moravians or United Brethren -	26 stations	63 missiony. agents	8,883	—

* Of these 49 belong to the S. P. G.

IN BARBADOES (Popnlation, 152,727), the Church of England has 31 clergy; Wesleyans, 3 missionaries, and about 2,000 members; and the Moravians, 5 missionaries. In TRINIDAD, the Church of Rome claims to have, in 22 parishes, 45,000 people under her care; the Church of England, in 15 parishes, 16,500. The Baptists, Wesleyans, and Presbyterians are not more than 5,000 strong. Total population, 84,438.

BRITISH GUIANA.

POPULATION, 155,000.

	Churches.	Ministers.	Members.	Day Scholars.
Church of England - - -	—	33*	—	—
Church of Scotland - - -	—	10	—	—
Wesleyan Methodist - - -	24	10	3,267	2,247
London Missionary Society - -	18	12	2,648	1,448

* Of these 8 belong to S.P.G

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HONDURAS OR BELIZE, AND THE MOSQUITO COAST.

POPULATION, 9,000.

WESLEYAN METHODISTS.—7 chapels, 3 missionaries, 832 members, and 624 Sunday scholars.

MORAVIANS.—6 stations, 13 missionary agents, and 130 communicants.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—1 missionary, supported by the S. P. G.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—1 missionary and 1 teacher.

AUSTRALASIA.

POPULATION, 1,621,320.

	Churches and Chapels.	Ministers.	Local do.	Members.	Sunday Scholars.
Church of England -	—	445	—	—	—
Presbyterian Church	235	217	—	—	—
Congregationalists -	141	125	—	—	—
Baptists - - -	89	78	—	—	—
Wesl. Methodists* -	735	206	1180	22,659	50,215
Primitive Methodists	50	56	230	4,166	2,736
Methodist New Con.	4	2	10	147	240
Bible Christians -	100	34	147	2,045	5,085
United Methodist Free Church -	21	12	45	612	1,431

* Rev. B. CHAPMAN, Maitland, New South Wales, Secretary of the Australian Conference.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

POPULATION, 140,416.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Diocese of Adelaide—38 clergy and 60 churches, completed or in progress. Entirely self-supporting.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—12 ministerial charges and 8 ministers.

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CONGREGATIONALISTS.—28 churches, besides 16 stations regularly supplied, 1,454 members, 18 pastors, and 9 ministers. —Congregational Union and Mission.—*Secretary*: Rev. F. W. COX, Adelaide.

BAPTISTS.—28 churches and 23 ministers. South Australian Association.

WESLEYAN METHODISTS.—20 circuits and 25 ministers.

PRIMITIVE METHODISTS.—15 stations and 19 ministers.

BIBLE CHRISTIANS.—66 chapels and 21 itinerant preachers.

VICTORIA.

POPULATION (1866), 644,033.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Diocese of Melbourne,—114 clergy, of whom the S. P. G. has aided 21. It supports 7 missions.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF VICTORIA.—8 presbyteries, 105 ministerial charges, and 95 ministers. *Synod Clerk*: Rev. J. HETHERINGTON, Melbourne. Theological Hall, with 6 or 7 students.

CONGREGATIONALISTS. — 42 churches, 35 pastors and 7 ministers.—Congregational Union and Mission.—*Honorary Secretaries.*—Revs. W. S. H. FIELDEN, and J. C. MCMICHAEL. *Office*: 67, Victoria Parade, Fitzroy. —*Object.*—Promotion of brotherhood and formation of new churches. The Union is divided into 6 districts.

BAPTISTS.—34 churches and 34 ministers. Victorian Association.—*Secretary*, Rev. W. POOLE, Caulfield, Melbourne.

WESLEYAN METHODISTS.—45 circuits and 65 ministers.

PRIMITIVE METHODISTS.—11 stations and 8½ ministers, besides 7 missionary stations, and 8 missionaries.

UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCH.—9 itinerant preachers and 15 chapels.

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BIBLE CHRISTIANS.—32 chapels, 11 itinerant preachers.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

POPULATION, 367,495.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—4 dioceses, Sydney, Goulbourn, Newcastle, and Grafton.

Diocese of Sydney (Population, 199,870).—61 parishes, 77 clergy, members of the Church of England, 90,609. Five missions supported by S. P. G. with 327 communicants.

Diocese of Goulbourn (1863).—21 clergy; the S. P. G. supports 8 missions.

Diocese of Newcastle.—27 clergy; the S. P. G. supports 7 missions.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—7 presbyteries, 42 ministerial charges, and 40 ministers. *Moderator*: Rev.W. PURVIS, East-Maitland. *Synod Clerk:* Rev. J. B. LAUGHTON, B.A., Parramatta.

CONGREGATIONALISTS.—23 churches and 23 pastors. —Congregational Union.—*Secretary*: Rev. J. E. VETCH, B.A., Woollahra.

BAPTISTS.—11 churches and 8 ministers.

WESLEYAN METHODISTS.—4 districts, 44 circuits, and 63 ministers.

PRIMITIVE METHODISTS.—9 stations and 11 ministers.

QUEENSLAND.

POPULATION, about 195,000.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Diocese of Brisbane—17 clergy; the S. P. G. supports 3 missions and 2 clergymen.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF QUEENSLAND.— 3 presbyteries, 15 ministerial charges, and 12 ministers. *Synod Clerk:* Rev. J. LOVE, Brisbane.

CONGREGATIONALISTS.—8 churches and 8 pastors.

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BAPTISTS.—4 churches and 3 ministers.

WESLEYAN METHODISTS.—8 circuits and 7 ministers.

PRIMITIVE METHODISTS.—2 stations and 3 ministers.

UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCHES.—1 itinerant preacher and 2 chapels.

BIBLE CHRISTIANS.—1 chapel and 2 itinerant preachers.

LUTHERANS.—4 churches (buildings).

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—1 church (building).

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

POPULATION, 18,980.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Diocese of Perth—17 clergy, of whom 16 are supported by joint grants from the Colonial Legislature and the Imperial Treasury. The S. P. G. supports 1 clergyman.

CONGREGATIONALISTS.—4 churches and 4 ministers.

WESLEYAN METHODISTS.—3 circuits and 2 ministers.

TASMANIA.

POPULATION, 93,307.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Diocese of Tasmania, 46 clergy.

FREE PRESBYTERY OF TASMANIA.—3 ministerial charges and 3 ministers.

CONGREGATIONALISTS.—10 churches and 10 pastors. —Congregational Union and Mission.—*Secretary*: Rev. W. ROBINSON, Hobart Town.

BAPTISTS.—5 churches and 1 minister.

WESLEYAN METHODISTS.—8 circuits and 15 ministers.

PRIMITIVE METHODISTS.—4 stations and 4 ministers.

UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCHES.—1 itinerant preacher and 1 chapel.

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NEW ZEALAND.

POPULATION 162,179.]

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—6 dioceses, 96 clergy, of whom 13 have been or are aided by the S. P. G., and 8 native catechists. The names of the dioceses are: New Zealand, Waiapu, Wellington, Nelson, Christ-church and Dunedin. The Rt. Rev. G. A. SELWYN, D.D., Bishop of the Diocese of New Zealand, is Metropolitan throughout the colony and its appurtenances, including Melanesia.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NEW ZEALAND.—4 presbyteries, besides the Synod of Otago, 55 ministerial charges, and 53 ministers. One missionary to the Maories.

CONGREGATIONALISTS.—12 churches and 12 ministers.

BAPTISTS.—7 churches and 4 ministers.

WESLEYAN METHODISTS.—23 circuits and 39 ministers.

PRIMITIVE METHODISTS.—3 stations and 3 ministers.

UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCH.—1 itinerant preacher and 3 chapels.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

POPULATION 267,096, OF WHOM 102,156 ARE WHITE PEOPLE, AND 129,167, COLOURED.

DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH.—With 60,000 adherents.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—2 dioceses, Cape Town and Graham's Town; 88 clergy, of whom 49 have been or are connected with the S.P.G.; and 12,000 adherents. The Rt. Rev. ROBERT GRAY, D.D., of Cape Town, is Metropolitan Bishop in the Colony of the Cape and its dependencies, and the Island of St. Helena.

Diocese of Cape Town.—45 clergy and 16,181 professing members of the Church of England.

Diocese of Graham's Town.—30 parishes and 12 mission stations among the natives.

WESLEYAN METHODISTS.—(1) Cape of Good Hope District—9 circuits, 21 chapels, 8 missionaries, 31 local preachers, 1,701 members, 1,671 Sunday scholars. (2)

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Graham's Town District—14 circuits, 60 chapels, 19 missionaries, 6,907 members, and 5,912 Sunday scholars; 10,000 adherents in all (chiefly among the heathen).

CONGREGATIONALISTS (London Missionary Society).—21 missionaries, 14 native agents, and 3,068 members; altogether about 10,000 adherents (chiefly among the heathen).

MORAVIANS.—7 institutions with 8,833 members of congregations, of whom 2,130 are communicants.

NATAL.

POPULATION 152,903.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—*Bishop*: Dr. J. W. COLENSO. Total number of clergy, 16, of whom 15 are supported by S. P. G.

WESLEYAN METHODISTS.—10 circuits, 25 chapels, 15 missionaries and assistant ditto, 73 local preachers, 1,613 members, and 1,078 Sunday scholars.

CONGREGATIONALISTS.—2 ministers.

MAURITIUS AND DEPENDENCIES.

POPULATION 322,517.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—14 clergymen. Colonial and Continental Church Society supports one seamen's chaplain at Port Louis.

CONGREGATIONALISTS (London Missionary Society).—1 missionary, 3 churches, and 167 communicants.

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United States of America.

POPULATION (1860), 31,445,080. These figures do not include the inhabitants of the newly-formed States of Arizona, Idaho and Montana, nor the Indians who in 1860 numbered 294,431.

THE CHURCHES OF THE UNITED STATES.

BAPTISTS.—609 associations, 12,955 churches, 8,346 ordained ministers, and 1,094,806 members; 92,957 baptisms in 1866. Yearly Grand Reunion held in 1867 at Chicago. H. THANE MILLER, Esq., *Chairman.* Theological institutions, 14.

FREE-WILL BAPTISTS.—1,264 churches, 1,076 ordained ministers, 104 licensed preachers, and 56,258 members. Theological Seminary, New Hampton, soon to be removed to Haverhill, Mass.

OTHER ORDERS OF BAPTISTS.—500,000 Disciples, or Campbellites; 7,038 Seventh-day Baptists; 3,000 Six Principles Baptists; 32,000 Church of God (Winneharians); 105,000 Anti-mission Baptists; 180,000 Christians (Unitarian); and 20,000 Dunkers (Tunkers). Total number of Baptists of all persuasions, 1,689,845 members. It is calculated that 8,000,000 persons, or about a fourth of the whole population, belong to the various Baptist congregations.

CONGREGATIONALISTS.—2,780 churches, 2,919 ministers, of whom 2,060 are regular pastors, 272,974 members, and 286,275 Sunday scholars, being a gain for the year of 4,157 members, and 13,591 Sunday scholars.

The American Congregational Union (no legislative authority).—*President* for 1867-8: Rev. L. BACON, D.D., New Haven, Ct. *Secretaries*: Rev. RAY PALMER, D.D., 749, Bible House, New York, and Rev. C. CUSHING, Tremont Temple, Boston.

Object.—The collection of information respecting the progress of Congregational churches, the furtherance of Congregational church-polity, by means of tracts and

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books, and the promotion of intercourse between the churches.

Sums raised during the year for various purposes, by 2,217 out of the 2,780 churches, amounted to $1,024,720, or, £204,944.

DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH.—1 general synod, 3 particular ditto, 32 classes, 434 churches, 447 ministers, 55,917 members, and 44,414 Sunday scholars, being an addition of 3,120 members. Presbyterian order of church government. *President of Synod for* 1866-7: Rev. H. D. GANSE, New York. *Stated Clerk of the General Synod*: Rev. D. D. DEMAREST, D.D., New Brunswick, N. J.

Sums raised for Congregational Purposes, $649,540; for Benevolent and Missionary Purposes, $241,229. Total, $890,669 or, £178,124.

EPISCOPALIANS.—34 dioceses, 44 bishops, 2,486 ministers, 2,305 parishes, 161,224 communicants, and 157,813 Sunday scholars; being an addition for the year of 14,138 communicants.

The General Convention.—This body, which meets triennially, is composed of the House of Bishops, and of the House of clerical and lay deputies, consisting of four clergymen and four layman from each diocese. It legislates for the American Church, but can make no alteration in the constitution, or in the liturgy and offices, unless the same has been adopted in one convention and submitted to all the dioceses, and afterwards adopted in another convention. *Secretary of the House of Bishops:* Rev. H. C. POTTER, D.D., Boston, Mass. *Secretary of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies.*—Rev. W. S. PERRY, Litchfield, Ct. *Assistant Secretary*: Rev. J. S. B. HODGES, Newark, N. J.

General Theological Seminary, New York. Number of students, 57.

Sums raised for missionary and charitable purposes in 1865-6, $3,051,657, or, £610,331.

EPISCOPAL METHODISTS (North).—64 annual conferences, 10,462 places of worship, 7,576 travelling preachers, 8,602

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local preachers, 1,032,184 members, and nearly 1,000,000 Sunday scholars, being an increase of 102,925 members, or over 11 per cent. The Conference meets once in four years. Five Biblical institutes.

EPISCOPAL METHODISTS (South; separated in 1844).—about 700,000 communicants. In 1844, the number of ministers was 1,345.

Other Methodist bodies are the Methodist Protestants, 105,000; African Methodists, 53,000; African Christian Methodists, 30,600; Evangelical Association, 51,185; Wesleyan Methodists, 25,620; Free Methodists, 4,890; and Primitive Methodists, 1,805. Total Methodist membership, over 2 millions.

GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH.—2 synods, 29 classes, 475 ministers, 1,162 congregations, 109,258 members, (an increase in the year of 6,927), and 20,167 Sunday scholars.

LUTHERAN CHURCH.—41 synods, 1,627 ministers, 2,856 congregations, and 312,415 communicants. Of these, 23 synods, 695 ministers, 1,255 congregations, and 110,450 communicants belong to the General Synod.

The Southern Synods have a General Synod of their own.

MORAVIANS OR UNITED BRETHREN.—53 churches and home missions, 64 ministers, 11,033 members, of whom 6,262 are communicants, and 5,665 children under instruction.

Central Board of Elders for Northern Division, at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. *President*: Rev. R. de SCHWEINITZ. Board of Elders for Southern Division, at Salem, North Carolina. *President*: Bishop G. F. BAHNSON.

Theological seminary and college at Bethlehem; 33 students.

PRESBYTERIANS (Old School).—35 synods, 176 presbyteries, 2,622 churches, 2,302 ministers, 246,350 communicants, and 195,023 persons in Sunday schools.

General Assembly, *Moderator*: Rev. P. D. GURLEY, District of Columbia. *Stated Clerk*: Rev. A. T. MCGILL,

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D.D., Princeton, New Jeresy. *Permanent Clerk*: Rev. W. E. SCHENCK, D.D. *Office*: 821, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Theological seminaries at Princeton (135), Alleghany (73), and Danville (to be re-opened this year).

Candidates for the ministry 312; licentiates, 254.

Sums raised.—For Congregational Purposes, $2,673,606: other purposes, $1,057,558. Total, $3,731,154, or £746,230.

PRESBYTERIANS (New School).—23 synods, 109 presbyteries, 1,560 churches, 1,870 ministers, 161,539 communicants, and 163,242 Sunday school membership.

General Assembly. *Moderator* for 1867: Rev. H. A. Nelson, D.D. St. Louis, Mo. *Stated Clerk*: Rev. E. F. HATFIELD, D.D. 149, West 34th Street, New York. *Permanent Clerk*: Rev. J. G. BUTLER, D.D. Philadelphia.

Theological seminaries: Union, New York City (27); Auburn, N. Y. (12) Lane, near Cincinnati, Ohio (15). Total number of students, 145, of whom 58 were in theological, 56 in collegiate, and 31 in academic courses.

Sums raised.—For Congregational Purposes, $2,342,760; For Missions, $110,349; Home ditto, $120,760; other purposes, $533,311. Total, $3,107,180, or, £621,436.

ROMAN CATHOLICS.—7 provinces, 50 dioceses, 3,164 churches, 1,480 stations, 2,743 clergy, and 600,000 members (in 1862).

UNITARIANS.—280 churches, and 355 ministers; of this number 167 churches and 206 ministers belong to Massachusetts.

UNIVERSALISTS.—About 751 societies and 534 ministers. They are chiefly found in the State of New York.

ALBRECHTS BRUDER, OR EVANGELISCHE GEMEINSCHAFT.—382 preachers, 478 itinerating ditto and 60,000 members, (twice as many as in 1857). *Organ.*—"Der Christliche Botschafter."

DIE VEREINIGTEN BRUDER.—789 itinerating preachers, 755 local ditto, and 1,173 churches. *Centre*, Dayton, Ohio.

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Foreign Missions of the United States.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.—Established 1809. *Secretaries*: REVS. S. B. TREAT, and N. G. CLARK, D.D. *Mission House*: Boston.

Spheres of labour.—AFRICA—(1) Gaboon Mission.— 1 station, 3 missionaries, and 35 church members. (2) Zulu Mission—11 stations, 12 missionaries, and 365 church members (at close of 1865). EUROPE—(1) Greece—1 missionary; (2) Western Turkey,—11 stations, 39 out-stations, 22 missionaries, and 9 ordained native pastors; 22 churches and 693 members, and 1,457 Sunday scholars. ASIA—(1) Central Turkey—6 stations, 7 missionaries, 10 native pastors, 16 churches, 1,195 members, and 3,000 Sunday scholars. (2) Eastern Turkey—5 stations, 9 missionaries, 13 native pastors, 19 churches, 596 members, and about 2,200 Sunday scholars. (3) Syria—4 stations, 10 missionaries, 2 native pastors, 7 churches and 167 members. (4) Nestorian Mission—2 stations, 6 missionaries, and 577 members. (5) Mahratta Mission—9 stations, 10 missionaries, 4 native pastors, 23 churches, and 631 members. (6) Madras—1 station. (7) Madura—14 stations, 12 missionaries, of whom 1 is a physician, 6 native pastors, 131 churches, and 1,164 members. (8) Ceylon—7 stations, 6 missionaries, 1 physician, 3 native pastors, 10 churches, and 483 communicants. (9) China—6 stations, 12 missionaries. PACIFIC OCEAN—(1) Sandwich Islands (Hawaiian)—12 foreign pastors, 12 foreign ministers; 3 foreign laymen, 20 native pastors, and 17,521 church members. (2) Micronesia—7 stations, 4 American missionaries, 4 Hawaiian missionaries, 5 Hawaiian male assistant missionaries, 9 Hawaiian female assistants. (The Hawaiian Evangelical Association has 6 native Hawaiian missionaries and their wives in the Marquesas.) NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS.—Dakotas, Ojibwas, and Senecas—4 stations, 6 missionaries, and 6 native preachers.

*Summary of the work**—Missions.—Number of mis-

* The figures in this Summary are those of the Report lately read at the annual meeting, but not yet published.

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sions, 20; number of stations, 104; number of out-stations, 482.

Labourers employed.—Number of ordained missionaries (6 being physicians), 148; number of physicians not ordained, 7; whole number of labourers from America, including wives of missionaries, 336; number of native pastors, 84; whole force of native labourers, 928.

Churches.—Number of churches (including all at the Hawaiian Islands), 205; number of church members (do. do.), so far as reported, 25,502; added during the year (do. do.), 1,467.

Schools.—Pupils in free schools, omitting those in Hawaiian Islands, 12,564; in training and theological schools, 483; in boarding ditto, 577.

INCOME, $446,942, (for 1866-7, $437,884)

EXPENDITURE—Missions, $395,648; Collecting Funds, Publication and Management, $46,235. Total, $441,883, or, £88,376.

THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN CHRISTIAN UNION. (Undenominational). Organized in 1849.—*Corresponding Secretaries*: REV. J. SCUDDER, and M. A. WOODRUFF. *Office*: 156, Chambers Street, New York.

The object of this Society is to promote a pure evangelical Christianity, especially in countries most corrupted, and to diffuse the principles of religious liberty and spiritual union.

The Rev. Mr. Clark has had 19 theological students under his instruction, at Milan assisted by 4 Italian professors. He has superintended churches in 8 different places, and has sustained from 10 to 20 colporteurs in North Italy. The Rev. W. G. Moorhead, at Sarzana, has superintended evangelistic operations in some 10 different places. The Rev. Mr. Hall has been compelled to return home. Three labourers are working in Hungary. Several agents are in Greece, publishing the "Star of the East," preaching, and gathering classes for Biblical instruction. They have met with much success in their Sunday school efforts. In Mexico, at Monterey and the neighbourhood, a good beginning has been made, while an agent of the Society has just settled in the capital of the country.

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Missions are also carried on at Valparaiso, at Santiago, in Chili, and at Carthagena.

The home work of the Society consists in directing the attention of the churches to the spread of Romanism, and in employing Bible-women and missionaries.

INCOME.—$110,804, or, £22,160.

EXPENDITURE.—Home and Foreign Missions, $80,830; for Seminary Building at Monterey, $10,854; Management, $16,016. Total, $107,700, or, £21,540.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION (Undenominational).—Established in 1846. *Secretary for Foreign Missions:* REV. G. WHIPPLE, New York. *Office*: 53, John Street, New York.

This Society is both a Home and a Foreign Missionary Association.

Its foreign spheres of labour are, Jamaica with 6 stations, 5 missionaries, and 396 communicants; Sandwich Islands, 2 missionaries; Siam, 1 missionary ("This mission has this year also been almost wholly self-sustaining, mainly by means of its printing-office."); Mendi, W. Africa, 1 missionary and several assistants; and among the Ojibue and Ottawa Indians, 1 missionary, who reports 5 adult baptisms during the year.

EXPENDITURE.—For Foreign Missions, $22,995, or, £4,599.

AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—Established in 1814. *Secretaries*: REVS. J. G. WARREN, D.D., and J. N. MURDOCK, D.D. *Missionary Rooms*: 12, Bedford Street, Boston.

Spheres of operation.—Burmah, Siam, China, India (among the Teloogoos), Europe.

General Summary.—This Union has 19 missions under its patronage. In the Asiatic Missions are 16 stations, where American missionaries reside, and about 400 outstations. In the European Mission, including France, Germany, and Sweden, are about 1,300 stations, and outstations. The Society employs 45 missionaries in Asia, also nearly 500 native preachers and assistants, of whom more

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than 50 are ordained. In Europe there are about 300 preachers and assistants. The total number of members in all the churches is not far from 36,000; there were 2,264 persons added by baptism to the churches of Europe during the past year. In Europe there are 276 churches; in Asia, about 300.

Four new missionaries were sent out during the year. Dr. Binney was re-appointed to labour in the Theological school, at Rangoon. The Bassein (Burmah) Churches, for some time past separated from the Missionary Union, are now reconnected with it, at the earnest request of the Karens themselves, who feel the absolute need of superintendence and direction. In the Toungoo Mission efforts are being made to restore confidence and co-operation between the missionaries and the churches. The report of the meetings of the Burmah Baptist Missionary Convention at Rangoon has not reached America, and thus the statistics of the year are not known. The mission to the Shans is being prosecuted under hopeful auspices. The Kings of Burmah and Siam have both given permission to the missionary to pass into those parts of their dominions which are inhabited by these wild people. The work among the Burmese is encouraging. An Armenian convert was permitted to present a quarto Burmese Bible to the King, accompanied with a box of candles, the purpose of "both being to give light." The present was well received, and this led many about the King to apply for books. In May, 1866, the theological seminary at Rangoon contained 53 pupils. 13,177 copies of the Scriptures in various languages were issued from the depository at Rangoon in 1866, besides 93,200 tracts. The total number of Bassein churches was (1865-6) 72, viz., 52 Sgau Karen, 17 Pwo Karen, and 3 Burmese; total membership, 6,369, with 117 preachers. The whole Christian community numbers 12,126, being an increase of 150 on the previous year. 8,380 rupees were raised by the churches for the support of their pastors. The whole sum raised was, 20,953 rupees, or, £2,095.

INCOME.—$191,714, or, £38,343.

EXPENDITURE.—Missions in Asia and Europe, $171,357; Management, $27,720. Total, $199,077, or, £39,815.

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BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH.—Separately Organized in 1857.—*Secretary*: REV. J. M. FERRIS, D.D., New York.

Summary of the Missions.—Arcot Mission (India)—12 churches, 7 missionaries and assistants, 43 native helpers, 339 communicants, 442 scholars. Amoy—3 churches, 4 missionaries and assistants, 14 native helpers, 359 communicants, 3 schools. Japan—3 missionaries and assistants. Total, 15 churches, 14 missionaries and assistants, 57 native helpers, 698 communicants.

Besides the 14 missionaries mentioned in the summary, 11 ladies, wives of missionaries, are mentioned as assistant missionaries. In Japan, the missionaries teach in the Government schools. The Report speaks of considerable additions to the churches in India, of the formation of a Christian village, and of families in villages around the stations renouncing idolatry. In China also considerable success has been obtained. In Japan, some are beginning to read the Word of God, and a small meeting for worship is held by one of the missionaries every Sunday. Progress is being made (the first MSS. were destroyed by the late fire) with the translation of the Bible into Japanese.

INCOME.—$137,840, or, £27,568.

EXPENDITURE.—Amoy Mission, $15,282; Arcot ditto, $43,465; Japan ditto, $6,525; Management, $4,908; Investments, etc., $66,300. Total, $136,482, or, £27,296.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY (Foreigu Department). Established in 1818. *Corresponding Secre-, taries*: REV. J. P. DURBIN, D.D. and W. L. HARRIS, D.D., New York.

Spheres of operation and results.—(1) LIBERIA—18 missionaries, 25 local preachers, and 1,430 members, of whom 156 are natives. The Rev J. W. Roberts, then President of the Liberia Conference, was elected in 1866, as a missionary bishop for Africa. (2) SOUTH AMERICA—several chapels, and 9 missionaries, who labour chiefly among English-speaking and Swiss Protestants. (3) CHINA—5 missionaries, 12 regular Sunday congregations, 272 members, and an average attendance of 400. The 3 districts of

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this Mission are in the province of Foo-chow. (4) GERMANY—26 missionaries, 20 chapels, 258 preaching places, 5,730 members, being an increase for the year of 754; and 5,264 Sunday scholars. The Mission House is at Bremen, the great centre of operations. Here is also the theological seminary, where 12 students are being trained. There is an annual conference, which is divided into 6 districts. The sums of money raised for various purposes amount to 18,160 thalers, or £2,649. The members are mostly of the labouring class, both men and women. The church-buildings are nearly all in debt. (5) INDIA—3 districts, Moradabad, Bareilly, and Lucknow—17 missionaries, 179 native agents and teachers, 323 members, being an increase of 92, also 550 Sunday scholars, 244 orphans, and 3,250 pupils in the day-school; 93 baptisms occurred. A remarkable work of grace began in the Orphan School at Bareilly; a centenary camp-meeting held in this district was attended by 100 native Christians, besides Hindoos and Mohammedans. $22,800, or, £3,257 collected in the three districts. (6) BULGARIA—3 missionaries and no church. The chief work done is the translation and printing of Scriptures, etc., (7) SCANDINAVIA—18 missionaries, 8 churches, 757 members, and 342 Sunday scholars.

EXPENDITURE.—For Foreign Missions, $273,930, or, £54,,786.

FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Established in 1853. *Secretary:* REV. S. D. DENISON, D.D. *Office*: 19, Bible House, Astor Place, New York.

Spheres of labour.—West Africa, with 1 missionary bishop, 2 American missionaries, 5 Liberian ditto, 2 native ditto, and 24 catechists and teachers, mostly Liberian and native; China, with 1 missionary bishop, 5 missionaries, 1 native do, 2 female teachers, and 2 native catechists; Japan, with 1 missionary bishop, and 1 missionary; Greece, 1 missionary and 2 female teachers; and Haiti, with 3 missionaries and 1 catechist.

INCOME for 1865-6.—$69,470, or, £13,894.

EXPENDITURE.—$71,357, or, £14,271.

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BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Old School):—*Secretaries*: Rev J. C. LOWRIE, and D. IRVING, and W. LOWRIE, Esq. *Mission House*: 23, Centre Street, New York.

Spheres and results.—(1) INDIAN TRIBES—3 missionaries, 147 communicants, and 108 pupils. The work among the Creeks and Seminoles, interrupted by the war, has been recommenced. The Seminole Church numbered, on its reformation, 66 members. The Omahas are advancing in civilization, and have lately shown considerable religious feeling. Among the Chippewas and Ottawas, missionary work is very difficult.

(2) SOUTH AMERICA—Bogota, Rio de Janeiro, and Sao Paulo—7 missionaries, 142 members, and 12 scholars. English and Spanish services are held in Bogota in the missionary's house. At Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo, there have been marked tokens of the Divine power. At Brotas the spread of truth is rapid. A year ago the church consisted of 11 members, now there are 70; one of the native labourers has preached in some 20 towns and villages.

(3) LIBERIA AND CORISCO.—9 missionaries, 351 communicants, and 181 pupils. The interests of religion in Liberia are much affected by the imperfect and forming condition of the country. In Corisco the work is on the whole discouraging.

(4) INDIA—2 chief centres, Lodiana and Furrukhabad, 25 missionaries, 128 native teachers, 436 members, and 6,394 pupils. In Lodiana a congregation of 500 people is often gathered at the Sunday services in the church. The press issued 39 different publications; 172,700 copies. Issues from depository, 147,849.

(5) SIAM—7 missionaries, 15 members, and 30 children in schools. A new mission has been begun to the Laos with the sanction of the Kings of Siam and of the Laos.

(6) CHINA—5 districts, and the Chinese in California, 17 missionaries, and 7 native preachers, 399 communicants, and 457 scholars. The colporteurs of the Shanghai Mission have visited nearly all the principal towns and villages in the province, and more than half of that lying next in the west. For the most part, they sell the Scriptures. Medical missionary work is carried on at Ningpo and Canton.

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(7) JAPAN—1 missionary and 2 teachers. Dr Hepburn's dictionary of the Japanese language is being printed at Shanghai.

(8) JEWS—1 missionary in New York.

"Perhaps in no former Report has there been mention of so many accessions to the Church of Christ, and never were the missions better prepared for aggressive and diffusive operations." The number of native labourers is about 200, of whom 12 are ordained, and 8 licentiates.

INCOME.—$280,140, or, £56,028.

EXPENDITURE.—Missions in India, $117,559; Siam, $15,266; China, $65,292; Chinese in California, $2,459; Japan, $2,284; Africa, $15,135; Indians $9,678; South America, $24,121; Jewish Missions and Grants to Societies in Europe, $4,160; Management, $20,632. Total, $277,290, or, £55,458.

COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (N.S.). Established in 1858.—*Secretary:* Mr. W. S. GRIFFITH, 171, Broadway, New York.

This Committee works in connection with the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Forty-eight members of presbyteries of this Church are employed by the A. B. C. F. M. They are thus located: 1 in the Gaboon Mission, 2 in South Africa, 15 in European Turkey and Western Asia, 10 in Southern Asia, 5 in Eastern Asia, 5 in in the Pacific Islands, and 5 among the American Indians.

INCOME.—$110,725, or, £22,145.

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American Home Missions.

AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY (Congregational). Established in 1826. *Secretaries:* Rev. M. BADGER, D.D., D. B. COE, D.D., and A. H. CLAPP. *Office:* Bible House, Astor Place, New York.

The Society assists needy congregations, and sends the Gospel to the destitute, within the United States. The number of ministers in the service of the Society is 846. Of these, 638 were in commission at the date of the last Report, and 208 have been since appointed.

They have been distributed thus: in the New England States, 204; Middle States, 66; Southern States, 5; Western States and Territories, including 24 on the Pacific coast, 491.

Of the whole number in commission, 538 have been pastors or stated supplies of single congregations; 232 have ministered to two or three congregations each; and 76 have extended their labours over still wider fields.

The number of congregations and missionary districts which have been fully supplied, or where the Gospel has been preached at stated intervals, is 1,645.

Five missionaries have been in commission as pastors or stated supplies of congregations of coloured people; and 35 have preached in foreign languages—16 to Welsh congregations, 14 to German congregations, and 5 to congregations of Hollanders, Swedes, Frenchmen, and Indians.

The number of Sabbath school and Bible-class scholars is not far from 64,000.

One hundred and thirty-two missionaries make mention of revivals of religion during the year, in some of which there have been 50, 60, 75, and in one instance 90 hopeful conversions. The number of conversions reported by 376 missionaries is 3,356. The additions to the churches, as nearly as can be ascertained, have been 5,959; namely, 3,505 on profession of their faith, and 2,454, by letters from other churches.

Fifty-three churches have been organized, in connection with the labours of the missionaries during the year, and thirty-one have become self-sustaining. Forty-six houses

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of worship have been completed; one hundred and two repaired or improved; and thirty-seven are in the process of erection. Eighty-one young men in connection with the missionary churches are reported as in different stages of preparation for the Gospel ministry.

INCOME for the year, 1866-7 (including Balance of $90,955).—$303,522, or, £60,704.

EXPENDITURE.—Missions, $200,059; Printing, $9,982; Management, $17,922. Total, $227,963, or, £45,595.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION, DOMESTIC MISSIONS (Undenominational.) Established in 1849.—*Secretaries:* Revs. G. WHIPPLE, M. E. STRIEBY, and J. R. SHIPHERD, Chicago. *Office:* 61, John Street, New York.

The Society is directing its chief attention (in its Domestic Missions) to the evangelization of the Freedmen. Thus it employs the following agents:—Washington, etc., 27; Maryland, 9; Virginia, 100; North Carolina, 34; South Carolina, 43; Georgia, 50; Mississippi, 27; Florida, 4; Missouri, 9; Illinois, 14; Kentucky, 9; Tennessee, 26, Indiana, 1; Kansas, 2; Alabama, 2; Louisiana, 2; Texas, 4. Total, 353. Of this number 41 are ministers, nearly all of whom have devoted themselves to educational work. "The physical condition of the Freedmen still calls for help." The progress of schools among the Freedmen has exceeded the largest expectations of their friends. It has become necessary to establish normal schools for training the more advanced pupils to become teachers.

EXPENDITURE.—For Home and Freedmen's Missions, $215,978, or, £43,199.

AMERICAN BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY. Established in 1832.—*Secretaries*: Rev. J. S. BACKUS and J. B. SIMMONS. *Office*: Baptist Home Mission, Rooms 39, Park Row, New York.

Spheres of labour.—(1) Among the Indians—Cherokees, Creeks, Pottawattamies—7 missionaries. "A more successful Protestant mission can hardly be named on the face of the globe than is found in the Baptist missions among the Cherokees." Thousands have been converted, many most

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able preachers raised up amongst them, and the whole tribe have obtained high social and intellectual status, as is shown by their legislative councils. (2)Among Foreigners —49 foreign preachers under commission, 3 new appointments for the Scandinavians. (3) Among the coloured people—50 ordained preachers, 30 of them coloured men. The Mission has aided 97 coloured Baptist churches; 300 coloured preachers and persons having the ministry in view have been under instruction. Exhorters, Bible-teachers, and deacons have received instruction; 59 teachers have been labouring in day schools to benefit 6,136 children.

The Society has a Church Edifice Fund, which made loans to 8 churches to the amount of $12,500.

Summary.—The Society has employed during the year 367 missionaries, who baptised 7,236 converts, had 38,713 children in Mission Sunday schools, preached 31,679 sermons, made 81,133 religious visits, held 18,902 prayer meetings, and organized 132 churches.

INCOME.—$171,450, or, £34,290.

EXPENDITURE.—Missions, $165,171; Management, $11,778. Total, $176,899, or, £35,380.

AMERICAN CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—Organized in 1860. *Secretary*: REV. H. DYER, D.D., 3, Bible House, New York City.

Seeks to promote the Kingdom of Christ, in accordance with the principles of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Its present field of operations is the United States. 30 missionaries supported last year.

INCOME.—$50,000, or, £10,000.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS OF THE DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH. —Established in 1832. *Secretary:* Rev. C. TALMADGE. *Office:* 103, Fulton Street, New York.

These Missions seek to help weak churches, and to establish missions in destitute districts.

The following is a statement of operations and results for 1866-7,—Churches and missions aided, 86; missionaries and missionary pastors, 76; new undertakings, 12; houses of worship in course of erection, 5; members in mission

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churches, 5,834 (received 861 members by confession during the year); Sunday scholars, 5,652.

INCOME.—$27,519, or, £5,503.

EXPENDITURE.—Missions, $20,316; Management, $4,601. Total, $24,917, or, £4,983.

DOMESTIC AND THIRD CLASS MISSIONS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—*Secretaries:* Revs. J. P. DURBIN, D.D., and W. L. HARRIS, D.D., New York.

The following will show the work of the Domestic Missions during 1866-7:—

American Domestic Mission, 1,418 missions. Indian Domestic Mission, 10 missions; 10 missionaries; 9 churches; 1,411 members. Welsh Domestic Mission, 1 mission, 1 missionary; 1 church; 46 members. German Domestic Missions, 292 missionaries; 396 churches; 24,891 members (88 of the circuits and stations are self-supporting). Scandinavian Domestic Mission, 26 missionaries; 30 churches; 2,002 members.

The Chinese Domestic Mission is being organised. There are 50,000 Chinese in California, mostly from Canton.

The Third Class Missions are missions in the United States and Territories not included in the bounds of any of the annual Conferences. These missions are thus divided:—Mississippi Department, 23 church buildings, 7,899 members; Middle Department, 159 church buildings, 18,211 members; Southern Department (Charleston only), 11 church buildings, 6,052 members; Northern Department, Virginia and North Carolina Conference, 15 ministers, 675 members; Interior Department (in Montana and Idaho), in Montana, 4 churches and 41 members.

Total INCOME of the Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society, $686,380.

EXPENDITURE for Domestic and Third Class Missions, $324,735; Miscellaneous Expenses, $307,809. Total expenditure, $906,474.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—*Secretary for Domestic Missions:* Rev. A. T. TWING, D.D. *Office:* 17, Bible House, Astor Place,

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New York. *Secretary for Freedman's Commission:* Rev. E. A. WASHBURN, D.D. *Office:* 10, Bible House, Astor Place, New York.

In the Domestic Department, the Board employs 5 missionary bishops, and 202 missionaries.

The work of the Freedman's Commission was commenced in December, 1865. The Report of October, 1866, shows that the Commission was employing 23 teachers at Richmond and other places in the South, and that the number of scholars in the day and night schools was 1,600. At every station there is a Sunday school; and in four places there are regularly organized congregations. Physical relief has also been afforded.

INCOME of Domestic Mission, $123,273, or, £24,654.

EXPENDITURE of Domestic Mission, $92,619, or, £18,524.

INCOME of Freedman's Commission, $26,106, or, £5,221.

EXPENDITURE of Freedman's Commission, $24,723, or, £4,944.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. (O. S.)—Established in 1802. *Secretary:* REV. T. L. JANEWAY, D.D. *Mission House:* 907, Arch Street, Philadelphia.

The number of missionaries receiving support in whole or in part is 626, being 87 more than in 1865-6. By these missionaries the Gospel has been preached in 32 States and Territories, 76 churches have been organized; and 6,060 persons gathered into the fold of Christ, 3,676 being received on profession of their faith. The whole number of members in the churches of this branch exceeds 27,492, with 30,000 Sunday scholars.

These returns from the churches are only proximate, as 155 of the missionaries have made no statistical report. The Report states that the Spirit of God has been poured out on many of the churches, but there has been no corresponding manifestation of the spirit of Christian benevolence.

INCOME.—$150,622, or, £30,124.

XPENDITURE.—Missions, $133,949; Management, 56. Total, $141,495, or, £28,299.

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DOMESTIC MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (N.S.) Established in 1861. — *Secretary:* REV. H KENDALL, D.D. *Office:* 150, Nassau Street, New York.

These Missions have employed 427 missionary labourers during the whole or part of the year. They have preached the Gospel in 685 places. The whole number of churches formed is 58. Of the 427 missionaries, 323 report 2,788 conversions. The work among the Freedmen is very limited. "The missionaries who have attempted to teach the Freedmen (of the late Slave States) to read the Bible, have met with very bitter opposition—sometimes from loyal people—and scarcely any members of the churches have been willing to stand by them and countenance the commendable endeavour." (Report for 1867, p. 17.)

INCOME.—$129,133, or, £25,826.

EXPENDITURE.—Missions, $124,001; Management, $4,118. Total, $128,119, or, £25,624.

AMERICAN UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION.

Eighteen missionaries and 86 pastors belong to the Association, and labour in 126 towns of the United States. Eight new churches have been founded during the year. 53,000 tracts were distributed. Missions are also maintained in Buenos Ayres, Brazil, Madras, Salem, and Secunderabad; also a missionary school at Calcutta, with 230 boys, and 40 girls, as well as primary and professional schools. Director of all these schools—Mr. Dall.

INCOME.—£35,500.

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Bible and Tract Societies.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY. Established in 1816.—*Secretaries :* REVS. J. HOLDICH, D.D., W. J. R. TAYLOR, D.D., and T. RALSTON SMITH. Bible House, Astor Place, New York.

Circulates the Scriptures without note or comment.

Work of 1866-7.—The Gospels of Matthew and John, and the Epistle to the Ephesians, in the Micronesian language, have been added to the catalogue.

Great progress has been made with the plates of the Arabic Scriptures; also of the Slavic and Bulgarian Testaments. A third general supply of the United States with the Holy Scriptures is being vigorously prosecuted; 334 auxiliary Bible societies are reported as having canvassed and supplied their fields during the year; 314 had previously done so: making a total of 648 societies, whose agents have visited 804,186 families. Bible-work has been actively carried on in the Southern States. The whole number of auxiliaries in those States is 675. The Society has sent forth from its depository, since the close of the civil war, more than half a million volumes for the benefit of the Southern States. It has agents in Mexico, South America, Russia, Turkey, Persia, India, China, etc.

The issues have been as follows :—From the depository, 324,215 Bibles, 640,625 Testaments, 51,073 portions, and 424 volumes for the blind. The distribution abroad amounted to 241,606. Total, 1,257,943 copies.

INCOME.—Donations, etc., $280,827; Sales, etc., $431,654; Rents and Investments, $98,011; Balance from previous year, $18,480. Total, $828,974, or, £165,795.

EXPENDITURE—Grants, $63,674; Printing, etc., $602,276; Management, $114,774; Investments, etc., $28,853; Total, $809,578, or, £161,915.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY (Baptist). Instituted in 1836.—*Secretary*: REV. R. BABCOCK, D.D. *Bible House*: 116, Nassau Street, New York.

Founded upon the principle that aid for the translating,

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printing, and distributing of the sacred Scriptures in foreign languages should be afforded to such versions only as are conformed as nearly as possible to the original text; it being understood that no words are to be *transferred* which are susceptible of being literally *translated.*

The Society employs 12 Bible-readers or colporteurs in the Toungoo and other districts of Burmah, and is helping Baptist missionaries in their Bible-work in Orissa, China, and Japan. The home distribution for the year was 21,988 copies.

INCOME.—Collections, Sales, etc., $51,467, or, £10,293.

EXPENDITURE.—$50,860, of which $10,600 was for collector's and secretary's services, and travelling expenses.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY (NEW YORK).—Established in 1825. *Secretaries*: REVS. W. A. HULLOCK, O. EASTMAN, and J. M. STEVENSON. *Publishing House*: 150, Nassau Street, New York.

Work of the year.—126 new publications, of which 37 are volumes, have been stereotyped or electrotyped in various European and in the Hawaiian and Gilbert Islands' languages, besides 41 publications, of which 16 are volumes, issued at foreign stations with the approval of the Society. Three papers are published, the average monthly circulation of which is as follows; "American Messenger," 143,000 copies, the same in German (Botschafter) 29,000 copies, and the "Child's Paper," 330,000 copies. Owing to the high price of paper and the gratuitous distribution to the army and navy these three papers have fallen short of being self-sustaining by $970. The depositary's statement shows that the total circulation was 8,099,659 copies.

Union Missionary colportage has been carried on throughout the land by seven agencies. By this means many Sabbath schools have been established in the Southern States. During the year, 219 colporteurs have been employed, 37 of them being students from 18 colleges and theological seminaries. On the 1st of April last, 145 were in commission. Twenty-nine laboured among the German, Welsh, and Scandinavian population. The 219 colporteurs sold 324,283 volumes, and granted 54,413 ditto.

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The Society has made grants to the amount of $10,000 to various societies labouring in foreign lands.

INCOME.—Donations and Legacies, $159,800; Sales, $384,350. Total, including balance, $545,131, or, £109,026.

EXPENDITURE.—$544,343, or, £108,868.

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY. (BOSTON).—Established in 1814.—*Secretaries*—The Revs. J. P. WARREN, W. C. CHILD, D.D., and G. S. F. SAVAGE. *Office*: 28, Cornhill, Boston.

Work of the year.—Business Department—76 new publications. Printed 389,250 volumes, and 1,526,500 tracts. Papers: "The Christian Banner," "The Child at Home," "The Freedman," and "The Freedman's Journal;" with a total circulation for the year of 3,163,000 copies. The sales realized $91,273.

Charitable Department.—Publications gratuitously distributed amounted in worth to $47,500. The charitable receipts amounted to $68,603. The disbursements of the same department were $70,678, or, £14,135.

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Educational and other Societies.

AMERICAN BAPTIST PUBLICATION SOCIETY.—Established in 1823. *Corresponding Secretary*: Rev. B. GRIFFITH, D.D., *Depot:* 530, Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Work of the year.—49 colporteurs and 12 Sunday school missionaries were in commission. Together they sold 22,887 volumes, gave away 5,600 ditto, distributed 175,555 pages of tracts, preached 2,856 sermons, held 4,342 prayer meetings, baptized 610 persons, visited 27,333 families, supplied 885 families with the Bible, organized 207 Sunday schools, and constitued 24 churches. The Society supplied 239 Sunday schools and 139 ministers and ministerial students with books, and nearly 1,000 persons with tracts for distribution. The grants amounted to $11,026. The receipts in the business department were $144,670, and in the gratuitous ditto, £41,852; besides a special endowment of $50,000 from the Crozer family, as a missionary memorial fund for the benefit of the Freedmen.

EXPENDITURE.—$92,422, or, £18,484.

BOARD OF PUBLICATION OF THE DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH. Formed in 1854. *Secretary*: M. W. FERRIS, *Depository*: 103, Fulton Street, New York.

In 1865-6, more than 70,000 copies of various works and tracts were published, besides 84,000 copies of the monthly periodical, "The Sower."

TRACT SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Established in 1853. *Secretary*: REV. D. WISE, D.D. *Depository.* 200, Mulberry Street, New York.

Work of the year.—Appropriations were made to 982 appointments in 53 conferences. An average monthly issue for the year of 50,500 copies of the "Good News." The German branch of this Society, under the direction of Rev. L. S. JACOBY, of Bremen, has published 28 new tracts (132,000 copies); 447,000 copies of old tracts; 523,351 tracts and Messengers; 119,200 illustrated handbills, and 133,660

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children's tracts, 82,712 books and pamphlets were sold. Three periodicals are published in Germany, with a total circulation of 9,300 copies per month.

RECEIPTS.—$14,574, or, £2,915.

DISBURSEMENTS.—$12,316, or, £2,463.

GENERAL PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION AND CHURCH BOOK SOCIETY.—*Secretary*: Rev. C. N. CHANDLER: *Depository*: 762, Broadway, New York.

Publishes books of instruction and library books for Sunday schools, catechetical classes, and parish libraries; also the "Children's Magazine," and the "Children's Guest."

PRESBYTERIAN (OLD SCHOOL) BOARD OF PUBLICATION. Established in 1838. *Secretary*: Rev. W. E. SCHENCK, D.D. *Depository*: 821, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Work of the year.—The Board has issued 242,400 books and 258,000 tracts and catechisms. The Board pays great attention to Sabbath school literature. Its "Sabbath School Visitor" has a monthly circulation of 82,000. Of colporteurs there were 145 in commission, who laboured in 25 of the States and British Provinces, sold 70,905 volumes, and distributed gratuitously 45,995 volumes, and 1,043,180 pages of tracts. Ministerial students are also employed in the work. The sale of books, etc., produced $113,907. The receipts for colportage were $28,760, or, £5,752; and the expenditure, $28,927, or, £5,785.

PRESBYTERIAN (NEW SCHOOL) PUBLICATION COMMITTEE. Formed in 1852.—*Secretary*: Rev. J. W. DULLES.—*Depository*: 1,334, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

New publications during 1866-7.—5 new tracts, 4 books in flexible or paper covers, and 24 bound books. The Committee expended $5,500 in grants to needy Sunday schools, ministers, and theological students. Tracts have been furnished to home missionaries, and hymn books to young churches. The sales amounted to $37,165, and the donations to $8,128, or, £1,625.

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AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION. Established in 1824.—*Secretary*: Mr. F. A. PACKARD. *Office*: 1,122, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Extract from the 42nd Report.—During the year 1866-7 the number of new schools organized was 1,671, with 67,204 scholars; 6,090 schools, with 351,485 children, were visited and aided, and donations were made to the amount of $15,331 or £13,066.

INCOME.—$98,727, or, £19,745.

EXPENDITURE.—$108,833, or, £21,766.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—*Secretary*: Rev. D. WISE, D.D. *Depository*: 200, Mulberry Street, New York.

The Report for 1866-7 states that there are now 13,846 schools belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church, with 980,786 scholars, of whom 44,144 were converted during the year, being an increase above the previous year of 66,199 scholars and 19,022 conversions. Fifty-four books were published. Total number of pages printed, 589,471,624. The "Sunday School Journal" has a monthly circulation of 19,500 and the "Sunday School Advocate" of 326,600 copies. Receipts, $19,620, or, £3,924; and Expenditure, $29,979, or, £5,996; the excessive expenditure being caused by the great expansion of the work in the South and South-West.

The Committee have formed a Sunday School Normal College. For further details of this Institution, see the former part of this volume.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY (Established in 1816.) *Secretary*: REV. J. N. TARBOX. *Office*: 15, Cornhill, Boston.

Object.—To educate pious young men for the Gospel ministry.

During 1866-7, assistance was rendered to 293 young men connected with 8 theological seminaries (Andover, Bangor, Theological Institute of Connecticut, Yale, Union, Chicago, Newton, and Princeton), and 20 colleges.

INCOME.—$27,889.

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EXPENDITURE.—Grants to Students, $26,330 ; Management, $2,965. Total, $29,345, or, £5,469.

AMERICAN SAILORS' SOCIETIES.

From Reports for 1867.	Chaplains, Missionaries, etc.	Bethels.	Homes.	No. of Boarders during the year.	Receipts.
American Seamen's Friend Society. *Secretaries:* Rev. H. Loomis, D.D., and S. H. Hall, D.D. *Office:* 80, Wall Street, New York - - - - - -	31	7	2	1,650	61,008
American Bethel Society. *Secretary:* Rev. T. Stillman, D.D., Dunkirk, N.York	13	2	—	—	7,033
Western Seamen's Friend Society. *Secy.:* E. R. Perkins, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio -	22	8	—	—	26,898
Other Societies connected with A.S.F.S. -	7	12	8	—	—
Independent Societies - - - - -	38	20	4	2,279	67,464
Total - - - - -	111	49	14	3,929	$162,403, £32,480, and more.

AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL ASSOCIATION. Established in 1853.—*Secretary*: REV. I. P. LANGWORTHY. *Office*: 40, Winter Street, Boston.

Object.—To erect in Boston, as a kind of centre for the denomination, a Congregational Home, and to form a library of books, pamphlets, and MSS., relating to the past religious history of the denomination. A library of 6,001 bound volumes, and of 30,000 pamphlets, many of them very rare and valuable, has been formed.

NEW YORK CITY MISSION AND TRACT SOCIETY (Undenominational). — Instituted in 1837, incorporated in 1866.—*President*: REV. T. DE WITT, D.D.

In each of 104 churches in the city there is a committee to act inconcert with the mission. In 1866, the Society employed 46 missionaries, of whom 21 were clergymen, 12 women, and 12 laymen. There were 16 missions under its care, in which Sunday and week day evening services were held.

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In addition, there were 30 or more services held in tenement houses, hospitals, etc.

INCOME for 1866, was $10,000, half of which sum was expended in mission classes.

NEW YORK PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CITY MISSION SOCIETY.—Established in 1850. *Secretary*: Mr. A. Mc NULTY, Jun., 118, Broadway.

The Society employs four ordained missionaries who labour in different districts.

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Germany.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

The Protestants of all denominations, throughout Prussia Germany, and Austria, are reckoned at 23,076,883. The relative numbers in different parts of the Fatherland, are as follows:—The National Protestant Church of Prussia, a union of the Lutheran, and Reformed communions, under the title of the Evangelical Church, has 11,026,608 adherents. In Baden, and 4 other provinces, where the same union prevails, the Evangelical Church has 1,225,057. In other provinces, inclusive of Austria, the Lutherans number 9,177,708; Reformed 11,233; United Churches, 532,952; in all, 10,321,893. Total, 22,573,558. This will leave, as the number of Dissenters of various names, 503,325.

Among these latter may be mentioned:—

BAPTISTS (connected with American Baptist Missionary Association).—141 ministers, teachers, and Bible-colporteurs; 64 churches, 769 stations, and out-stations, 11,894 members, and 2,290 Sunday scholars.

The mission is divided into (1) North-Western Association (Hamburg and other churches), (2) Middle and Southern Association (Barmen and Elberfeld and other churches, (3) Prussian Association (Berlin and other churches).

Superintendents.—Hamburg, Revs. J. G. ONCKEN, and J. BRAUN, and Mr. C. SCHAUFFLER; and Berlin, Rev. G. W. LEHMANN.

AMERICAN EPISCOPAL METHODISTS.—17 missionaries, 14 chapels, 187 preaching places, and 3,208 members. The mission was begun in 1849. Rev. L. S. JACOBY, D.D., Bremen, is the superintendent. Theological Institute at Bremen, 9 students.

ENGLISH WESLEYAN METHODISTS.—6 chapels and 99 preaching places, nearly all in Würtemberg, 8 missionaries and assistant-missionaries, 4 catechists, 28 local preachers, 1,807 members, and 200 Sunday scholars.

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UNITED BRETHREN, OR MORAVIANS.—Members in settlements and town congregations (throughout the continent of Europe) about 7,200, of whom about 5,200 are communicants. Members of the Diaspora Societies, or Home Missions, about 90,000.

Statistics for Germany.—17 churches in settlements and towns, 42 ministers, and 31 home missions, and 31 missionaries.

Central Board of Direction, Berthelsdorf, near Herrnhuth, Saxony. *President*: Bishop C. W. MATTHIESEN. *Secretary*: Rev. F. W. REISS. *Theological College*: Gnadenfeld, near Kosel in Silesia, 26 students.

FREE EVANGELICAL CHURCH OF ELBERFELD AND BARMEN (1854).—Congregational Presbyterian, 126 members. No distinction made between pastors and elders. Other smaller communities of a similar character, but not regularly constituted, exist in the surrounding districts.

The church raised during the past year for the support of the ministry and various institutions, 10,683 thalers, or, £1,558. This sum includes the income of the Town Mission, belonging to this church. *Secretary*: Rev. H. NEVIANDT, Elberfeld. This mission employs 6 colporteurs and evangelists, and supports 12 Sunday schools, conducted by 23 teachers, male and female, and attended by 800 children. There are also several sewing-schools attended by about 100 factory-girls.

NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

(Composed of 22 States.)

Population divided thus:—Protestants, 20,225,022; Catholics, 7,716,529; Dissenters, 40,760; Jews, 336,559. Total, 28,318,870.

SOUTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

Population divided thus:—Catholics, 4,860,500; Protestants, 3,659,600; Dissenters, 13,800; Jews, 120,100. Total, 8,654,000.

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PRUSSIA.

In the former kingdom of Prussia there were in 1864, Evangelicals, 11,592,451, Catholics, 7,115,851, Dissenters, 40,111, about 14,000 Mennonites, 260,751 Jews, and 1,514 members of the Greek Church. In the present kingdom of Prussia, the relative proportions are Evangelicals, 64·64, Catholics, 32·71, other confessions, 2·65.

In the former kingdom of Prussia there were in the Evangelical Church (union of Reformed and Lutheran) 9,429 churches and chapels, 6,329 ministers, and 130 catechists. The affairs of this Church are managed by the Upper Church Council—*President*: Privy-councillor MATHIS —with which are connected 8 consistories, and 400 superintendents.

The Old Lutheran Church has an upper collegium in Breslau with 7 superintendents and 50 livings.

The Roman Catholic Church had 7,923 churches and chapels, 3,874 clergy (vicars), and 2,600 chaplains (curates), under the direction of 2 archbishops and 6 bishops.

SAXONY.

Population (1864), 2,343,994. Lutherans, 2,279,882; Roman Catholics, 47,441; Reformed, 5,239; German Catholics, 1,708; Anglicans, 357; Greek Church, 599; Jews, 1,964; Mohammedans, 2.

LUTHERAN CHURCH.—1,330 churches and chapels, 1,147 clergy. *Consistory*: *President*—Privy-councillor Dr. HUEBEL.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—1 apostolic vicar, and 30 churches, and 2 convents.

WURTEMBERG.

Population (1864), 1,748,328. Protestants, 1,200,363; Catholics, 533,694; other Christians, 2,661. Jews, 11,610.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.—1,165 churches and 1,140 clergy. Central Body: the Consistory at Stuttgart.—*President*: Dr. v. SCHMIDLIN.

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ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—One bishop, and 904 clergy.

DISSENTERS.—INDEPENDENT CHURCH AT KORNTHAL (1819).—Organization similar to that of the Moravians. From 20 to 30 young persons have gone from this church to missionary stations among the heathen. *Pastor*: Herr PFLEIDERER. LUTHERAN BAPTISTS, who hold immersion to be the effective cause of regeneration, but who also believe in universal restoration; their leader is M. SCHAUFFLER. EPISCOPAL METHODISTS (American). Adherents of the German Temple, called also FRIENDS OF JERUSALEM; *Bishop*: C. HOFFMANN. WESLEYANS (4,481), connected with the Wesleyan Missionary Society; they have not officially seceded from the State Church. Within the Church are many communities of Pietists of different shades, *e.g.*, the MICHELIANS, followers of the theosoph Michael Hahn, who died in 1819. The PREGIZER, who lay more stress on justification than on sanctification.

BAVARIA.

Population (1866), 4,774,464. Roman Catholics (1861), 3,300,000; Protestants, 1,320,000; other Christians, 6,000; Jews, 64,000.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—2 archbishops, and 6 bishops, 57 monasteries, and 76 convents.

PROTESTANT CHURCH.—1,062 parishes, 1,584 churches and chapels, 1,256 clergy. Upper Consistory (at Munich), *President*: Dr. Ad. v. HARLESS, (Reichsrath). Consistory at Spires, *Director*: J. L. GLASER.

UNIVERSITIES.—Heidelberg, 56 theological students; Königsberg, 82; Bonn, 68; Tübingen, 277; Erlangen, 244; Berlin, 373; Halle, 356; Leipzig, 283; Jena, 138; Göttingen, 162; Marburg, 85; Giessen, 41; Greifswald, 22; Kiel, 50; Rostock, 47; Breslau, 79.

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German Foreign Missions.

1. MISSIONS OF THE UNITED BRETHREN.—Directed by the mission department of the elders at Berthelsdorf, near Herrnhut, Saxony; 318 agents (brethren and sisters), 1,079 native agents, 88 stations, 20,721 communicants, 12,080 non-communicants, 13,904 candidates, new people, etc., and 23,606 baptised children. In the West Indies, on the Mosquito Coast, and in South Africa, there are 145 day schools, with 12,904 scholars: also 86 Sunday schools, with 11,852 scholars.

INCOME (for 1866).—Contributions from Moravian Churches and Societies, £5,396; from other Churches, £6,646; Endowments and Legacies, £3,148. Total, £15,191.

EXPENDITURE.—For Missions, £10,070; Sustentation and Education, etc., £7,042; Management, £914. Total, £18,028.

2. BERLIN SOCIETY.—*Director*: Rev. Dr. WANGEMANN, who is at present visiting the stations. Sphere of operation, South Africa; 19 stations, 1,823 communicants (including children), and 41 agents.

INCOME.—£7,552. EXPENDITURE.—£8,102.

RHENISH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—*Secretary*: Inspector Dr. FABRI, Barmen.

Spheres of operation.—The Cape, Namaqualand, Hereroland, Borneo, Sumatra, Nias, and China; 36 stations, 13,000 members, including children.

In the Cape district are 14 stations, with some 10,000 converts. Many of these native churches are self-supporting. In consequence of the long-continued conflict between the Namaquas and the Hereros several stations have been given up. Two of the missionaries, who had been labouring among the Namaquas for 25 years, determined to accompany their people in their attempt to seek a quiet dwelling-place in some other part of the country,

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but the hardships of the journey were too much for their enfeebled frames, and they sank by the way. Notwithstanding all these troubles a new station has been formed in this district. The work in the country of the Hereros is of a very hopeful character, and new doors seem to be opening in the Ovambo districts to the North. The Society intends shortly to send out a missionary to labour in this quarter. This step will be taken in connexion with the recently founded Finnish Missionary Society. The mission in Borneo has been re-commenced after an interruption of seven years. Four brethren are at work and are much encouraged.

In Sumatra, the Gospel is making considerable progress among the Battas, and several communities have been formed. One of the chiefs has given up idolatry, and the missionary has reason to believe that the rest will soon follow his example. A mission has been begun in the island of Nias, near Sumatra; the people resemble the Battas, and number 800,000. The Rev. Mr. Faber at Fumun-Tschei, in China, reports that the Gospel is beginning to attract the notice of the upper classes. The General of the province has issued an edict, commanding that respect shall be shown to Mr. Faber, teacher of the *best religion.*

There were 21 students in the mission seminary at Barmen at the beginning of 1867. During 1866, the Society sent out 17 brethren and sisters to different spheres.

INCOME.—£15,091. EXPENDITURE £12,496.

4. EVANGELICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—*Director:* Pastor ANSORGE, Berlin.—Mission to the Kols, near the Ganges and in Chotagpore, 22 missionaries; 10 stations; 1,660 communicants; baptisms (1866), 490 adults. Total number of persons baptized from commencement of Mission, 8,657, of whom 8,200 are still present, the rest having died or emigrated.

INCOME, £4,290.

5. NORTH GERMAN MISSION—*Head-quarters*: Bremen. *Inspector*: Herr ZAHN. *Principal sphere*: West Africa, among

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the Ewe nation, 4 stations, 15 missionaries, and 148 baptized people; 33 baptisms in 1866. The Acts of the Apostles has been translated into the Ewe language. Also 2 stations in New Zealand, with 300 Christian Maories.
EXPENDITURE.—About £3,750

6. LEIPZIG LUTHERAN MISSION.—*Sphere*: Tamil Country in India; 19 missionaries, 6 ordained native ministers, 66 catechists, and 8,303 members (baptized).
INCOME.—£8,895. EXPENDITURE.—£8,247.

7. HERMANNSBURG MISSION (Harms').—25 stations in South Africa, with about 40 missionaries and 300 baptized Zulus, Betchuanas, etc. Agents also at 3 stations in the Telugu Country in India; 1 station near Lake Hope in the interior of South Australia; and 1 in North America.

8. CENTRAL ASSOCIATION FOR EVANGELICAL MISSIONS TO CHINA.—*President:* Rev. Dr. KRUMMACHER, Berlin. Agents, 2; schools, 70.

9. LADIES SOCIETY FOR CHINA. *Secretary:* Fräulen J. von BUDDENBROCK, Berlin. Employs 4 agents, and has a Foundling Institution at Hong Kong.
INCOME.—£900.

10. THE JERUSALEM SOCIETY (*Der Jerusalems-Verein*).—*Secretary*: PREDIGER BERNER, 14, Stralaue Platz, Berlin.

Twenty-five years have elapsed since this Society was established under the auspices of King William IV.

The Society supports a minister in Jerusalem, Licentiate Hoffmann. It has also a deaconesses' institution in the same place, with 451 orphan children, half of them Mohammedans. In the Mission House at Bethlehem the missionary has 45 children under his training.
INCOME.—£953. EXPENDITURE.—£892.

11. EVANGELICAL SOCIETY FOR CHRISTIAN EDUCATION IN THE EAST.—Established, 1865. *Secretary*: Herr A. VOHWINKEL, Düsseldorf.

Object.—To promote the formation of educational

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establishments in the East on the basis of the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

The Society has one establishment at Smyrna, with 64 pupils, under the direction of Pastor Axenfeld, and 7 other teachers.

INCOME.—£234.

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German Home Missions.

THE INNER MISSION.—Established in 1849. *President*: Dr. WICHERN: *Secretary*: PREDIGER OLDENBURG.

Object.—To promote the formation of institutions of an evangelical as well as of a philanthropic character, and to bring existing institutions into co-operation one with another. During the past year, four missionaries have laboured among the *Hollandsgängers*, or poor Germans, who go in the summer to work in Holland as brickmakers, harvestmen, etc. Efforts have also been made for the harvestmen from Brandenburg, who repair to other parts of Germany to the number of many thousands; and attention has been directed to the sugar-bakers of Saxony, and to the miners on the Rhine. The secretary and the 2 travelling preachers have travelled in various directions, making inquiries and seeking to awaken an interest in the work of the mission. As the result of one of these journeys, the Committee purposes to do something for Bohemia, where Protestant traditions still linger in many districts. Many associations, pastoral conferences, asylums, institutions, etc. throughout the country are connected with the central committee.

INCOME, about £1,500.

EVANGELICAL SOCIETY. Established in 1848.—*President:* Pastor RINCK, Elberfeld. *Depôt*: 35 Schwanenstrasse, Elberfeld.

Object.—To further the spread of evangelical truth among the German people, by means of colportage, town-missions, and itinerant preaching. The Society at present employs 17 colporteurs, 2 of whom are labouring in Thuringia, 1 in the province of Posen, and the rest in the Rhenish provinces, and Westphalia. Two of them laboured with considerable success among the soldiers imprisoned at Minden and Wesel. During 1865-6 some 6,500 copies of the Scriptures, 15,952 useful works, and 50,411 tracts were distributed; besides 4,000 copies monthly of the Society's magazine—*Mittheilungen.*

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EVANGELICAL PASTORAL AID SOCIETY FOR THE RHINE PROVINCES AND WESTPHALIA.—Established in 1848. —*Secretaries:* Herr von RHODEN, *Missions-inspektor*, Barmen, and Herr A. HOMANN, Elberfeld.

The Society supports 10 Diaspora-stations in the Rhine-Provinces, and 8 in Westphalia. In May, 1867, there were 39 ministers labouring under the direction of the Society.

INCOME, £672.

EVANGELICAL UNION FOR CHURCH OBJECTS.—*Chaplain:* Pastor QUANDT, Berlin.

Object.—Cultivation of church feeling and life. *Means:* Lectures, Christian Instruction, Young Men's Associations, etc.

INCOME.—£1,336. EXPENDITURE.—£1,116.

BERLIN CITY MISSION—Established in 1866 for the spritual welfare of the cabmen. It supports one missionary.

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German Bible Societies.

CENTRAL PRUSSIAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—*Secretary*: Garnison Prediger, Prof. Lic. STRAUSS. Circulation in 1866-7, 14,472 Bibles, and 6,114 New Testaments.
INCOME.—£2,152. EXPENDITURE.—£1,786.

LEIPZIG BIBLE SOCIETY.—*President*: Dr. LECHLER. Circulation, 13,575 copies of the Scriptures.
INCOME.—£1,541. EXPENDITURE.—£1,372.

CENTRAL BIBLE SOCIETY for the Protestant Church in Bavaria. Head-quarters: Nüremberg. Circulation, 7,958 copies.
INCOME.—£890. EXPENDITURE.—£553.

WURTEMBERG BIBLE SOCIETY. — Circulation, 34,144 copies. The only complete German Bible for the blind has been issued by this Society.
INCOME.—£605.

BERG BIBLE SOCIETY.—Established in 1831.—*President*: Herr C. W. MULLER, Elberfeld. — Distributed more Bibles and Testaments (above 22,000 copies) during the past year than in any previous year of its existence, owing to its efforts for the soldiers of the contending armies. Employs colporteurs in Germany, also 3 in North Italy, and 1 in Algiers.
EXPENDITURE.—£927.

Other Bible Societies are the Eutin, Lübeck, Hamburg-Altona, Bremen, Lauenburg, Ratzeburg, Rostock, Hanover, Lippe, Detmold, Waldeck and Pyrmont, Hesse-Cassel, Hanau, Marburg, Frankfort, Hesse-Darmstadt, Baden, Saxony, Anhalt-Bernberg, Weimar, Eisenach, and Brunswick.

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German Tract Societies.

PRUSSIAN TRACT SOCIETY (Hauptverein für Christliche Erbauungs-Schriften). *Secretary*: Major WESTPHAL, Berlin.—Printed during 1866-7, 242,250 copies of tracts, etc.
INCOME.—£1,735. EXPENDITURE.—£1,694.
This Society has 5 auxiliaries.

LOWER SAXONY TRACT SOCIETY (1821).—*Secretary*: Rev. Dr. CRAIG, Hamburg. Distribution, 701,000 books and tracts; a large proportion of the books were sold and the tracts distributed by 11 colporteurs.

Branch Society in Nassau.—In a Protestant population of 60,000 families, above 30,000 books and tracts were distributed, of which 12,000 were books sold.
TOTAL INCOME.—£1,230; of which £330 was received as subscriptions, and £350 as a grant from London Religious Tract Society.

HAMBURG TRACT SOCIETY.—*Secretary*—Rev. J. G. ONCKEN. Circulation during year, 1,036,000. Many tracts were placed on board 5,289 ships, and also among 20,300 families visited in Hamburg. The greater proportion were distributed elsewhere, and among soldiers.

BREMEN TRACT SOCIETY (American Episcopal Methodist).—*Secretary*: Rev. Dr. JACOBY. Circulation 858,923 books and tracts.

WUPPERTHAL TRACT SOCIETY (Barmen).— Circulation, upwards of 300,000 tracts, 20,000 of which were distributed amongst wounded soldiers and prisoners during the war.

CALW TRACT SOCIETY *(Calwer Verlagsverein)*.—Sold and distributed (in 1866-7), 52,870 books, besides journals, etc.

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Sunday Schools in Germany.

The Berlin Sunday School Union gives the following statistics:—

In Berlin, there are 12 schools, with 268 teachers, male and female, and 2,690 children.

In the rest of Germany, 36 schools, 384 teachers, and 4,711 children.

3,371 copies of the Sunday school paper are circulated.

Besides these schools, there are some 168 not in connection with the national churches, and having 621 teachers, and 7,754 children (see p. 25.) Herr BRÖCKELMANN, Heidelberg, is the Sunday school agent of the American and Foreign Christian Union.

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Miscellaneous German Societies.

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS SOCIETY.—*Head quarters,* Leipsig.

Object.—To promote the interests of Protestantism; by aiding feeble churches, and providing for the religious instruction of Protestants living scattered in Roman Catholic countries.

Work of the year.—Help was given to 800 communities. Eighteen new churches are reported as having been consecrated during the year, among the rest those at Alexandria, St. Antoine in Freiburg, and Toul in France; it was also announced at the annual meeting of the Society that the new church at Salzburg was to be consecrated on the 8th of September, to the great joy of the Protestants of that city. The building of 23 churches, 8 schools, and 6 parsonages has been commenced; but a debt of more than 500,000 thalers (£75,000) rests on those already erected. The building of 117 churches, 5 houses for prayer (oratories), 169 schools, and 55 parsonages is urgently needed, and is contemplated by the committee. Of the numerous places where the above buildings are required, 81 are in Silesia. The Protestants in one town (Nassadel) in this province, are compelled to worship in the cemetery in the open air, owing to the ruinous condition of their church.

INCOME, £26,643.

CHURCH BUILDING SOCIETY IN BERLIN.—Established in 1864. — *Secretary*: Rechtsanwalt STAMMLER, 16, Mohrenstrasse.

Object.—The erection of churches in Berlin, where there are 14 parishes, numbering over 20,000 souls each, and some with even 40,000 and 50,000 souls, and only one church in each. Help has been given towards the erection of 3 churches (see p. 7.)

Taking all the churches and chapels in Berlin, of every order, 61 in number, there are about 10,000 people to every place of worship.

INCOME FOR 1866-7.—£1,648.

EXPENDITURE.—Grants, £1,237.

DEACONESSES' INSTITUTION AT KAISERSWERTH.

During 1866, there were 139 stations connected with the

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central institution, and 491 sisters. Now the numbers are 155 and above 500 respectively. The Orphan House in Smyrna was supplied with 20 sisters; the Servant's Refuge and Training House, in Friedrichsdorf, near Stettin, with 5, and the Hospital in Pesth with 3. Thirty-six devoted themselves to cholera patients, and two died; 56 were engaged during the war in the hospitals. The total number of persons who came under the hands of the deaconesses was 37,991.

EVANGELICAL JOHN'S INSTITUTION (*Evangelische Johannes Stiftung*). *Address per* Moabit, Berlin. *President*: Dr. WICHERN, 29a, Victoria Strasse.

Object.—The training of men for useful and benevolent employments, *e.g.*, as teachers, itinerating preachers, hospital nurses and directors, managers of Christian inns, etc. It works in conjunction with the Brotherhouse at Horn, near Hamburg, of which also Dr. Wichern is the president. Of the brethren belonging to the institution, 2 are housefathers of inns for wandering workmen (*Herberge zur Heimath*) in Berlin and Paris; 1 manages the Hospital at Jerusalem; 16 are preachers or teachers among the Germans in the United States; 3 labour among the Germans in Australia; 24 are town missionaries; 4 are managers of the Hospital at Beirût; and 71 work among prisoners, etc.

RHENISH WESTPHALIAN PRISONERS' SOCIETY. Established in 1827.—*President:* Pastor A. NATORP, Düsseldorf.

Object.—To promote the temporal and spiritual well-being of prisoners both during and after the period of their imprisonment.

The Society seeks to awaken an interest among Christian people on behalf of prisoners, to appoint prison-chaplains in important districts, and to help in the establishment of asylums for the benefit of discharged prisoners. Two such asylums were lately established in Westphalia, one for women at Lippspringe, and the other for men at Enger, near Herfordt.

INCOME about £210.

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The Society has numerous auxiliaries, through whose agency many prisons are visited and many discharged prisoners placed under kind supervision. The Asylum and Magdalen Institution at Kaiserswerth had, in 1865, 47 inmates, and is divided into 3 families, each under the care of a deaconess. During the year, 26 left the Asylum; 11 of them to enter service, 3 returned to their husbands, 2 to their parents, 3 on account of disease which unfitted them for work, 5 were discharged for unruly conduct, and 2 died, it is believed, truly penitent.

RHENISH WESTPHALIAN SOCIETY FOR ISRAEL. Established in 1832.—*President and Secretary:* Regierungsrath DR. GRASHOF, Cologne.

The Union employs 3 agents, Pastor Axenfeld and 2 colporteurs, and publishes 2 magazines. 1,780 thalers were collected by special effort, and sent to Bishop Gobat for the relief of the distress prevailing among the Jews in Jerusalem.

INCOME about £420.

SOCIETY FOR PROPAGATION OF CHRISTIANITY AMONG THE JEWS.—*Secretary*, Herr WEYMANN (Stadt-gerichtsrath), Berlin. Employs 3 agents in Berlin and Breslau. Reports 12 baptisms in the year.

INCOME.—£1,728. EXPENDITURE.—£808.

EVANGELICAL SOCIETY FOR GERMAN PROTESTANTS IN NORTH AMERICA. Established in 1853. *Agent*: Herr Pastor AUGENER, Langenberg.

Object—To send out Christian men to preach the Word of Life to the numerous colonies of Germans in the United States. Three young ministers were sent out in 1865-6; three others are studying with a view of being sent out.

INCOME, about £420.

There is a similar Society at Berlin—"Berlin Society for Evangelical Missions in America,"—which has already sent out some 20 preachers and teachers.

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Switzerland.

POPULATION (1860), 2,510,494.

Religions.—Protestants, 1,476,982; Roman Catholics, 1,023,430; Dissenters, 5,866; Jews and others, 4,216.

Protestant cantons.—Vaud, Neuchâtel, Bâle, Schafihausen, Zürich, and Glarus.

Roman Catholic.—Freiburg, Valais, Tessin, Lucerne, Schwyz, Unterwalden, Uri, and Zug.

The canton of Appenzel is divided into Inner (Roman Catholic) and Outer (Protestant) Rhodes.

The cantons of Geneva, Soleure, Aargau, Berne, Thurgau, St. Gall, and the Grisons contain a mixed population.

The Jews are mostly found in Aargau. They now enjoy religious liberty.

THE REFORMED CHURCH may be divided into 3 sections.

1. The Zwinglian section, or the Churches of Zürich, Thurgau, Glarus, St. Gall, Outer Rhodes, Grisons, and of a part of Schaffhausen.

2. The Calvinistic section, or the National Churches of French Switzerland, and partly that of Berne.

3. The Œcolompadian section, to which the Bâle Church belongs.

All these Churches are supported by the State, but the relations between the two powers are not the same in every canton. In Zürich and some neighbouring cantons, the Church has greater independence of action than in Geneva, Vaud, and Neuchâtel.

Standards of faith (1).—In Geneva, Vaud, Neuchâtel, and Outer Rhodes, the clergy are bound to accept the Holy Scriptures as their standard of faith.

(2).—In Zürich, Glarus, St. Gall, the Grisons, Aargau, and Thurgau, the clergy are to teach according to Holy Scripture and the principles of the Reformed Church.

(3).—In Bâle, they are bound by the Holy Scriptures and the Bâle Confession.

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(4).—In Berne, by the Holy Scriptures and the Helvetic Confession.

(5).—In Schaffhausen, they are to teach nothing contrary to the Holy Scriptures and the Helvetic Confession.

In many cases, especially in Glarus, the same building is used for worship by both Protestants and Roman Catholics, a curtain being drawn before the altar during the Protestant service.

The constitution of the Church is not the same in all the cantons. The highest representative body of every cantonal church is the Evangelical Synod, consisting of all the clergy.

The president of the clergy (called *Antistes* in Zürich and Schafthausen) is chosen by the Government, and as a rule presides over the meetings of the Synod. In most of the cantons the clergy are chosen by the people without any intervention on the part of the Government The clergy are divided into chapters or classes, each presided over by a dean. There are 1,036 livings in Switzerland.

Religious liberty obtains in Geneva, Vaud, Neuchâtel, and Bâle. In Aargau, Church regulations are strictly enforced. In St. Gall, all persons are compelled to have their children baptized. In Zürich, civil marriages are allowed, but all children must receive the religious instruction provided by the State, although confirmation is not compulsory.

Universities with theological chairs, at Zürich, Berne, Bâle; and Academies with ditto at Geneva, Lausanne and Neuchâtel.

FREE CHURCHES. 1. GENEVA.—Free Evangelical Church; 3 places of worship, 7 ministers, 1,500 communicants, and 800 Sunday scholars. Theological School (*President*, Dr. MERLE D'AUBIGNE); 49 students of various nations. 2. VAUD. —The Free Church, with 45 churches, connected together by a Presbyterian form of government; 4,044 members; 112 Sunday schools. Theological Faculty at Lausanne, with 64 students. 3. NEUCHATEL—8 Independent churches, with 3 pastors. 4. BERNE—6 Independent churches, with one pastor, who is assisted by 10 elders, and for the French services at Berne, by pastors from Vaud and Neuchâtel. 5. In Zürich and some neighbouring cantons there are Baptist communities, with 292 members, —in connexion with the German Baptist Union, the head-

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quarters of which are at Hamburg. 6. Moravian communities are found in Zürich, Berne, Bâle, and St. Croix (Vaud); 7 home missions and 9 ministers. 7. The Wesleyan Methodists (French Conference) have 7 or 8 stations in Vaud and Geneva, and 1 in Berne. 8. Plymouth Brethren (Darbyites) are somewhat numerous in Vaud and Neuchâtel, and Irvingites in Bâle and Zürich. Antonianites and Mormonites are to be met with in Berne and Zürich; Anabaptists in the Juras; and Neobaptists at Berne.

The Roman Catholic Church has bishops at Bâle, Coire, St. Gall, Lausanne, Sion, and Geneva.

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Bale Societies.

BALE EVANGELICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—*Corresponding Secretary*: Inspektor JOSENHANS. *Missions-Haus*, Bâle.

Spheres.	Stations.	Ord. Miss.	Unord. do.	Nat. Agts. male & female	Communicants	Pupils.	Orphans.
East Indies - - -	16	40	10	87	1,680	590	327
Africa, West - - -	7	18	18	44	523	241	207
China - - - -	3	6	—	14	241	58	67
Total - - -	26	64	28	145	2,444	789	601

The Society has also 3 European female labourers.

During the year there were 94 students in the mission college at Bâle. Four brethren were sent out to Africa (Gold Coast), 1 as German pastor to Tanunda (Australia), and 1 as theological tutor to Marthasville, in Missouri. Seven brethren are now labouring as German pastors in Australia, and 8 in Brazil, 88 in North America, and 49 in India, China, Africa, and New Zealand, in connexion with different English societies.

The Report speaks of progress in all the 3 lands where the Society labours. Altogether, including children, 220 new converts were added. It is calculated that in 10 years one mission-labourer adds 50 converts in China, 11 in Africa, and 10 in India.

INCOME (1866).—£20,302. EXPENDITURE.—£34,354.

THE CRISCHONA, OR PILGRIM MISSION.—*Secretary*: CANDIDAT SPITTLER. *Mission House*—Chrischona, near Bâle.

Object.—To prepare and send forth to various parts of the world, but especially to Palestine and Egypt, Christian mechanics and others, who, by the force of example as well as by direct teaching, may serve to evangelize the peoples among whom they may dwell. Colporteurs and teachers

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are also trained for home work. Since the establishment of the Mission in 1839, more than 250 labourers have been sent forth.

The most remarkable feature of the Crischona Mission is the Apostles' Street, or series of 12 stations, which it is intended to establish from Alexandria far into the heart of Abyssinia. At present, the following stations are in active operation; St. Matthew's in Alexandria, St. Mark's in Cairo, St Peter's at Assouan, at the falls of the Nile, St. Thomas' at Khartum, at the junction of the white and blue Nile, and St. Paul's at Matammah, on the borders of Abyssinia. Several missionaries of various orders are working together at each of these stations, which are destined to be small colonies, where a healthy Christian influence may be exercised on the natives, by the prosecution of various branches of industry and commerce, as well as by direct religious instruction. One of the missionaries will henceforth be a regularly-ordained preacher, who will thus have power and authority to perform the rites of the Christian Church. The St. Thomas' station at Khartum, has been very successful of late. There is a school of 25 boys, a service in Arabic is held every Sunday, and one of the brethren and his wife visit the slaves and speak to them of the Saviour. The business department of this station is also prospering. The brethren in Abyssinia continue their handicraft labour for the King, and seek to spread the Word of God. Through an Abyssinian monk many copies have reached distant parts of the country.

Seven brethren were sent out during 1866, viz., 2 to Würtemberg, 3 to North America, and 2 to South America. One of the teachers was set apart for the school connected with St. Matthew's station at Alexandria. The number of brethren at Crischona was 63, in December, 1866, of whom 2 are black men. There is a young Abyssinian in the children's asylum, and a Galla boy is staying with Dr. Krapf to help him in the translation of the Scriptures into the Galla language.

In addition to the establishment at Crischona with its 90 or 100 inmates, many of them learning trades, there is a Reformatory on the Maienbühl. Sunday services and

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schools are held by the brethren in about 60 places in the neighbourhood of Crischona.

Crischona brethren are found labouring, as agents of Bible and Evangelical Societies, in Switzerland and Germany; 2 work among foreign sailors in London; one labours as preacher and teacher in the small German colony at Amasia on the Black Sea. The community consists of about 20 souls, and the school of 2 boys and 1 girl.

Other brethren, to the number of nearly 25, labour in different parts of Palestine, some as evangelists and teachers, and others as handicrafts-men, all under the direction of Bishop Gobat, while many are to be found on the Gold Coast, and in North and South America, labouring chiefly as evangelists, in connection with various societies or synods. The expenditure has been larger than usual, owing to the increase of provisions in Egypt, and Nubia. The year closed with a debt of £800.

SYRIAN ORPHAN HOUSE IN JERUSALEM. Established in 1860.—*Orphan father:* Herr J. L. SCHNELLER.

The House is managed by a local committee, but is connected with the Crischona Mission at Bâle. Number of orphans, 50.

INCOME.—£552. EXPENDITURE.—£537.

BALE BIBLE SOCIETY.—*Secretary:* Herr Pfarrer K. SARTORIUS.

2,740 Bibles, and 10,528 New Testaments put into circulation. INCOME.—£30.

BALE UNION OF THE FRIENDS OF ISRAEL.—The Society has a home for proselytes, and seeks to spread the Scriptures among the Jews as well as to increase the interest taken by Christians in the welfare of Israel. No baptisms have taken place during the year. The Home has had no regular inmate.

INCOME.—£585.

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Genevan Societies.

1. GENEVA EVANGELICAL SOCIETY. Established in 1831. —*Secretary:* M. L. QUIBLIER, Geneva.

The work of the Society is divided into 4 departments:—

1. The theological school (mentioned above, under head of Free Churches, No. 1), with 49 students.

2. External Evangelization.—The Society has 12 stations in the west of France, 8 in Burgundy, 4 in Dauphiny, 1 in Vaucluse, 3 in Savoy, and 1 in Algeria. At 4 of these stations ministers only are labouring; at 11, schools only are in operation; and at 10, evangelists only are working. The remaining 3 have both a minister and a school.

3. The Bible-work, employing 25 colporteurs, 24 of them in France, and 1 in the canton of Berne. These agents only work during 4 or 5 months of the year. They sold 1,107 Bibles, 3,457 New Testaments, and 94,773 almanacs, tracts and books.

4. The Inner Evangelistic department; employing 3 persons, 2 of whom seek to evangelize the French-speaking portion of the canton of Geneva, and 1 the German portion.

INCOME.—£6,014.

EXPENDITURE.—Theological School, £1,799; External Evangelization, £2,838; Bible-work, £1,506; Inner Evangelization, £268; Management, £542. Total, £6,953.

2. BIBLE SOCIETY—*President*: Professor GAUTIER. Gives Bibles to newly-married couples and catechumens, and sells by means of colporteurs in the French cantons. INCOME, nearly £800.

3. AUXILIARY MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—*President*: M. C. BARDE. Income, above £1,800, divided between the Bâle, Paris, and other missionary societies.

4. SOCIETY FOR RENDERING HELP (religious and other) TO SCATTERED PROTESTANTS—*President*: Prof. MUNIER. Its action extends to Switzerland, France, Algeria, and Germany. INCOME, £858.

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5. SOCIETY FOR THE SANCTIFICATION OF THE SUNDAY. *President,* M. le Pasteur BARDE. Established in 1864. INCOME.—£158.

6. REFUGE FOR PENITENT WOMEN.—*President*: M le Pasteur BOREL. INCOME, £533.

7. The Free Church has lately formed an EVANGELIZATION COMMITTEE. Services are held in various localities in and out of the city.

In most of the other Protestant and mixed cantons Missionary and Bible Societies are in operation, but they are nearly all affiliated with the Bâle Societies. In many cantons there are Evangelical or Inner Mission Societies. The Free Church Evangelical Society of Vaud, employs 6 evangelists in that canton, 3 in Freiburg, and 3 in Berne; it has also 3 preaching stations. The St. Gall Evangelical Society is establishing Sunday schools in that canton. This work is being actively pursued in East Switzerland generally. Already there are 14 schools, with 184 teachers, and 1,829 children. There are also numerous Protestant Aid Societies (Hilfsvereine) doing a work similar to that of the Gustavus Adolphus Society.

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France.

POPULATION (1862), INCLUSIVE OF ALGERIA, 40,471,856.

Religions.—Roman Catholics, 35,919,767; Protestants, 1,567,986; Jews, 185,007; Mohammedans, 2,778,281; Other Religions, 20,815.

Minister of Justice and Worship: M. BAROCHE. *Director of Worship*: M. V. HAMILLE. For Catholics: M. A. TARDIF. For Non-Catholics: M. SAYOUS. BUDGET OF WORSHIP (1867)—£3,249,531.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—18 archbishops and 72 bishops.

REFORMED CHURCH.—105 consistories, 489 parishes, and 692 annexes, 895 temples and oratories, 1,304 day schools, 579 official pastors, and 82 auxiliary pastors, suffragans, and chaplains.

CENTRAL COUNCIL OF THE REFORMED CHURCH—*President*: GENERAL DAUTHEVILLE.

Paris Consistory—*President*: M. le Pasteur GRANDPIERRE.

Money received from State (1865), £39,488.

Theological Faculty, Montauban, over 70 students. Many of the candidates for the ministry in the Reformed Church pursue their theological studies at Strasburg and Geneva.

LUTHERAN CHURCH (Augsburg Confession), 44 consistories, 232 parishes, and 199 annexes; 392 temples and oratories; 658 day schools; 263 official pastors, and 40 auxiliary pastors, etc.

Upper Consistory—*President*: M O. BRAUN, Strasburg.

Paris Consistory—*President*: M. le Pasteur VALLETTE.

Money received from the State (1865), £17,970.

Theological Faculty, Strasburg, 80 students.

Mixed (Reformed and Lutheran) Consistory of Algiers, 12 parishes and 59 annexes, 71 places of worship, 12 schools, and 16 official pastors.

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UNION OF EVANGELICAL CHURCHES (Congregational Presbyterian).—42 churches, 11 having been added at the last synod held at Nîmes; 43 ministers; 71 places of worship; 2,686 members; 38 day schools, attended by 1,173 children; 1,452 children in Sunday schools. Synod held every two years. *President of Synodal Commission:* M. le Pasteur FISCH, Paris.

RECEIPTS during former half of 1867—£4,562.
EXPENSES „ „ £5,340.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH (French Conference).—3 districts and 15 circuits; 187 chapels and preaching rooms; 29 ministers; 16 colporteurs and day schoolmasters; 91 local preachers; and 2,066 members; also 41 Sunday-schools, and 2,385 scholars. *President of Conference for* 1868: M. le pasteur J. HOCART. Theological Faculty at Lausanne, 10 students.

BAPTISTS.—6 ministers, 4 colporteurs, 5 churches and several out-stations (all supported by the American Baptist Missionary Union), with 358 members. Pastors in Paris M.M. DEZ and V. LEPOIDS.

Money raised during the year, £151. There is also a Baptist church at Mulhouse, connected with German mission, 96 members.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH OF LYONS.—An independent church of more than 700 members, mostly converts from Romanism, founded by the late Adolphe Monod; 4 pastors, and 5 places of worship; also several evangelists who labour in the out-stations. Schools, adult classes, and an infirmary are connected with the church.

MORAVIANS.—4 home missions, and 4 ministers, mostly in the old province of Alsace.

There are also two or three isolated independent churches, besides small societies of Anabaptists, Darbyites (Plymouth Brethren), Irvingites, Hinschites, and others.

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Religious Societies in France.

CENTRAL PROTESTANT EVANGELISATION SOCIETY (1846). *General Agent*: M. le Pasteur C. L. FROSSARD. *Office*: Rue de Boulogne, 14, Paris. Connected with the Reformed Church, and under evangelical auspices.

Object.—The development and extension of faith and life among the Protestant Churches of France.

The Society is divided into 12 sections, one being in the French colonies. Employs 42 settled and 3 itinerating pastors, besides a number of evangelists, teachers, Bible-readers, etc.; in all 92 persons. In France, 69 stations, and 3 in the Colonies (Guadaloupe and Martinique).

The Preparatory School of Theology at the Batignolles, Paris, (Director M. le Pasteur BOISSONAS) has 23 students. Efforts are made for the benefit of Protestants living in localities where there is no Protestant worship, also on behalf of those who visit some 20 of the mineral springs and sea-bathing places in different parts of the country.

INCOME.—£6,868.

EXPENDITURE.—£7,491 (Management, £382).

EVANGELICAL SOCIETY OF FRANCE (*Société Evangelique de France*). *Secretary*—M. le Pasteur FISCH, 19, Rue Taranne, Paris.

Object.—To propagate evangelical truth in France.

The Society employs 10 pastors, 10 evangelists, and 30 teachers. Of these 50 persons, 23 are stationed in Paris and the suburb of St. Denis.

The Report states that a chapel has been opened at Auxerre, and a large school establishment, including a chapel to hold 600 persons, in the Faubourg St. Antoine, Paris; also that the Society has again taken up the work in La Creuse, and opened a chapel at Gueret in that district. The schools in Paris continue to flourish.

INCOME.—£5,780. EXPENDITURE.—£5,895.

THE PROTESTANT COMMITTEE OF LYONS. *Secretary*: E. MILSOM, Esq., Lyons.

The doctrinal principles of the Society are those of the

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Reformed Church of France, as represented by the Central Society. The Society employs 2 pastors, 3 evangelists, 3 colporteurs, and 5 teachers, chiefly in the Hautes Alpes.

INCOME.—About £450.

SOCIETY FOR EVANGELICAL MISSIONS TO THE HEATHEN. (*Société des Missions Evangéliques chez les Peuples non-Chrétiens*). The Society is undenominational. *Secretary*: M. le Pasteur CASALIS. *Office*—Maison des Missions Evangéliques, Rue Franklin 21, Paris.

The Society's fields of operation are South Africa, among the Bassutos, Senegal, and Tahiti.

The work among the Bassutos is still in a most precarious state. The mission to Senegal lately lost one of its missionaries, M. Lauga. Another pupil of the mission house went forth to take his place, and now he has fallen by fever. A large Protestant school has been opened at Papeete, in Tahiti, while another missionary has gone forth to aid M. Atger, whose health is enfeebled.

INCOME.—£8,146.

EXPENDITURE.—South African Mission, with 22 missionaries and missionary helpers, £7,020; Mission to Senegal, with 2 missionaries, £820; Mission in Tahiti (£240 collected in the Island), £3,004; Expenses of Outfits, £143; Management, etc., £749. Total, £11,858.

BIBLE SOCIETY OF FRANCE (*Société Biblique de France*). Established in 1864. *Agent of the Society:* M. le Pasteur FR. VERMEIL, 7, Rue Boursault, Paris.

Principles.—The inspiration of the Scriptures, the exclusion of the Apocrypha, and the dissemination of the received versions (at present Martin's and Osterwald's). Circulation, 7,654 copies. Bibles given to newly-married couples, and New Testaments to catechumens at their first communion; Bibles, etc., have also been sent to Algeria, Corsica, and Mexico.

INCOME.—£2,044. EXPENDITURE.—£1,344.

PROTESTANT BIBLE SOCIETY OF PARIS (*Société Biblique Protestante de Paris*). *Agent:* M. le Pasteur DOUEN. *Office:* Rue des Beaux Arts, 5, Paris.

The version of the Scriptures most generally sold or

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distributed by the Society is Osterwald's; the new version of Geneva, etc., being supplied only to those who expressly ask for it. Circulation, 9,954 copies.

INCOME.—£1,366. EXPENDITURE.—£1,385.

RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY OF PARIS (*Société des Traités Religieux de Paris*). *General Agent:* M. le Pasteur ARBOUSSE-BASTIDE. *Office*: 35, Rue des Saints-Pères.

Circulation of tracts, etc., during the year, over 388,000. The Society publishes an "Almanach des Bons Conseils," which is very widely circulated (200,000 copies) in the country districts, and an illustrated monthly journal, "L'Ami de la Jeunesse."

INCOME.—Donations, £1,543; Sales, £1,929. Total, with Balance from 1865-6, £4,448.

EXPENDITURE.—Publications, £3,041; Management, etc., including loan of £177 repaid, £1,281. Total, £4,322.

RELIGIOUS BOOK SOCIETY OF TOULOUSE (*Société des Livres Religieux de Toulouse*). *General Agent*: M le Pasteur DUPIN de ST. ANDRE.

The Society publishes original and translated works, all having an evangelical tendency.

EVANGELIZATION SOCIETY IN BEHALF OF THE PROTESTANTS SCATTERED THROUGH THE EASTERN DEPARTMENTS. *Secretary*: Pastor FREY, Strasburg.

Thirty-nine centres of operation. INCOME, £1,000.

A similar society at Nîmes. *Secretary*: Pastor GROTY.

PROTESTANT SOU SOCIETY (*Société du Sou Protestant*). Established, 1847.—*Secretaries*: M.M. les Pasteurs GRANDPIERRE and MONTANDON. *Office:* 25, Rue Monsieur le Prince, Paris.

Collects money in weekly subscriptions of one halfpenny, and distributes the same amongst 33 religious and benevolent societies in France. About 10,000 subscribers. Money divided in 1866-7, £800; Management, £113.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SOCIETY.—Instituted, 1852. *Missionary Agent*: M. le Pasteur CARON. *Office*: 16, Rue de l'Abbaye, Paris.

Twenty-three new schools were formed in 1866; 12,206

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volumes distributed. Whole number of Sunday scholars in France, 30,000.

INCOME.—£950. EXPENDITURE.—£967.

DEACONESSES INSTITUTIONS.—There are 2 deaconesses' institutions in France. The one in Paris (95, Rue de Reuilly) has 37 deaconesses and 12 pupils; 528 persons, young and old, have enjoyed the benefits of the institution during the year; 303 children have attended the schools; and 41 girls of various ages have been watched over in the Reformatory and Refuge. In 13 schools and charitable establishments the deaconesses have also rendered valuable aid.

The establishment at Strasburg has 107 deaconesses, of whom 47 are stationed in Strasburg, 11 in Switzerland, and the rest in various parts of Alsace; 10 novices were admitted during the year; 235 patients were received into the Infirmary. On the 31st of March, 1866, the Almshouse contained 36 pensioners; the Refuge, 11 girls; the Servant Girls' Asylum, 20 inmates; the Reformatory, 28 girls; and the *Crêche*, 34 infants.

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Belgium.

POPULATION (1864) 4,940,570.

Religion.—Roman Catholics, 4,919,070 ; Protestants 20,000 ; Jews, 1,500.

Belgium has 145 monasteries, with 2,383 brothers belonging to 32 different Orders, and 848 convents, with 12,247 sisters belonging to 123 different Orders. Of these 993 religious houses, 169 are devoted to the care of the sick, 197 to the sick and to teaching, 495 to teaching only, 86 to the contemplative life and the ministry, and 46 to the contemplative life, the ministry, and teaching.

The Government pays annually for the support of the Roman Catholic Church, £212,000 ; Protestant Church, £3,320 ; Anglican Church, £636 ; Jewish Worship, £480. Total, £216,436.

The Synod of the Evangelical National Church consists of 12 pastors and 12 lay-elders. This Church has built 3 chapels for evangelistic purposes at Ostend, Malines, and Lüttich, and has founded several schools.

BELGIAN EVANGELICAL SOCIETY (also called, "The Belgian Christian Missionary Church.")—*Secretary*: M. le Pasteur ANET, 92, Rue Traversière, Brussels.

The Church adopts the ancient Belgian confession of faith as the expression of its belief in regard to fundamental points. It is governed by consistories, the synod, the administrative committee appointed by the synod, and by the sectional councils.

The Society labours in 18 different places, and employs 19 pastors and 2 evangelists, 10 colporteurs and Bible-readers, of whom 2 labour among the Flemings, and 8 among the Walloons. Schools of various kinds are established and maintained in 8 different places.

The annual session of the Synod was held in August. Among other business transacted the regulations of the Church were revised, and the church at Louvain was struck out of the list of churches.

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At Brussels, open air preaching is carried on in Flemish on the Boulevards, from 100 to 300 hearers being frequently assembled; similar services in French are held in different parts of Hainault and Liège; while on Sunday afternoons tracts are distributed in large numbers by pious young men who give themselves to this work. Sunday schools are carried on with increased success, while each church has its Young Men's Christian Association, all the Associations, with one exception, being composed of members of churches. Owing to removals, and to the indifference and hostility of the townspeople, the church at Louvain has almost ceased to exist. The Society has been compelled to close its schools in all the large cities. The only remaining one in Brussels was closed last year. Thus the number of schools has been reduced from 14 in 1860, to 8 in 1867.

Besides the 8 colporteurs employed by this Society, the British and Foreign Bible Society has 6 working in various parts of the country.

INCOME.—From Churches and Stations, £1,627; Schools, £276; for Colportage, £266; for and from Publications and Depôt, £383; General Subscriptions, etc., £2,363. Total, £4,915.

EXPENDITURE.—Churches and Stations, £2,835; Schools, £340; Colportage, £348; Publication and Depôt, £468; Management, £418; Deficit of 1866, £603. Total, £5,012.

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Holland.

POPULATION (1865), 3,529,108; DUCHY OF LUXEMBURG, 206,574.

Religion (1859).— Reformed Church 1,942,387; Lutherans, 64,539; Roman Catholics, 1,234,486; Greeks, 32; Jews, 63,890; Other religions, 3,794.

Dutch Colonies—East Indies, population 19,452,207, of whom 33,677 are Europeans, and 235,535 Chinese. West Indies, population of Curaçoa and Dependencies, 33,443; of Surinam, 61,760.

Paid by Government for the support of Protestant religion, £144,557; Roman Catholic ditto, £56,612.

CHURCHES OF HOLLAND

NETHERLANDS REFORMED CHURCH (National and supported by the State), 1,306 communities and 1,559 ministers.

Governing body with legislative, judicatory, and executive authority—the Synod, the members of which are chosen by the provincial synods, and these by the classes, and these again by the consistories. The Synod meets every year, and part of its members constitute the Synodal Committee for the year. *President of Synod and Synodal Committee*, Rev. R. T. KONING, Limmen. *Secretary*, S. T. VAN HASSELT, The Hague.

Universities, Utrecht, Groningen and Leyden.

LUTHERAN CHURCH (paid by the State): Governing body: Evangelical Lutheran Synod (Annual). *Secretary of Synodal Committee*, K. M. MEPPEN, The Hague.

Theological Seminary at Amsterdam.

MENNONITE CHURCHES,—117 in number, with 122 members. These churches are self-supporting and independent of one another. Theological seminary at Amsterdam, 25 students.

REMONSTRANT CHURCH (paid by the State)—21 communities and 26 ministers.

General Assembly meets once a year, and consists of

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ministers and elders deputed by the churches. *President of Synodal Committee,* Professor J. TIDEMAN.

Theological seminary at Amsterdam.

WALLOON CHURCHES—17 in number, with 26 ministers. These churches form part of the National Church, and are subject to the Synod; but there is an annual meeting of the Walloon Churches for the discussion of their private interests, the secretary of which is Rev. T. H. GERLACH, Middelburg.

No theological seminary; students go to one of the Dutch Universities, and then to Geneva or Montauban.

CHRISTIAN DISSENTING REFORMED CHURCH.—Established in 1834.—10 provinces, 40 classes, 308 communities, 210 ministers, and 95,000 members.

Synod meets once in 3 years. *Secretary of Synodal Committee:* Rev. A. S. ENTINGH, Den-Helder.

Theological school at Kampen, betweeen 50 and 60 students.

REFORMED CHURCH (1837).—8 provinces, 44 communities, and 17 ministers. Synod meets annually. *Secretary of Synodal Committee*: Rev. D. KLINKERT, Rotterdam.

MORAVIANS.—2 churches and 4 ministers.

ROMAN CATHOLICS.—1 archbishop (Utrecht), 6 bishops, 1,861 clergy, and 1,069 churches and chapels.

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[Religious Societies in Holland.

NETHERLANDS' EVANGELICAL PROTESTANT UNION (1853). *Secretary*—M. IS. CAPADOSE, Amsterdam.

Object.—(1) To make apparent the real unity of belief, existing throughout evangelical Protestantism, in opposition to the mere external unity of the Church of Rome. (2) To counteract the terrible power of Rome, and the unbelief prevailing throughout the country, by means of colporteurs and evangelists, etc. (3) To keep up correspondence with similar societies in England, France, etc. The Society employs 14 evangelists. INCOME, £706.

UNION OF THE FRIENDS OF TRUTH, adhering to the Doctrine and Rules of the Reformed Church (1853).—*Secretary*: M. W. POUWELS, Amsterdam.

The Society employs 6 evangelists. INCOME, £286. EXPENDITURE, £292. A similar society exists in Friesland.

SOCIETY FOR THE MORAL WELFARE OF THE PEOPLE. *Secretary*: A. P. OBERMEYER, Amsterdam.

Employs one evangelist, has established day and Sunday schools in 4 different places; provides lectures for the people on moral and religious topics. INCOME, £100.

MISSIONARY COMMUNITY AT ERMELO, (Guelderland). Formed in 1851.—*Pastor*: H. W. WITTEVEEN. About 60 members.

This small independent church has a house of mercy, where some 24 adults (2 Jews and 1 Chinese, etc.) and 21 children are maintained, also a mission-school, where 70 children have received instruction. Since May, 1856, this single church has sent out missionaries to Sumatra, Talau, and South and East Africa. 10 evangelists are working in various parts of Holland.

NETHERLANDS' SOCIETY FOR ISRAEL (1862).—*Secretary*: H. J. BERGER, The Hague.

The Society employs 2 missionaries in Holland, and 1 at Suridam, among the Jews resident there. INCOME, £356.

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SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—*Secretary*: Dr. PH. J. HOEDEMAKER, Utrecht.

271 Sunday schools are established in 95 different places; 1,301 teachers, and 24,400 children. Measures are been taken to form a union of these schools. Weekly paper published, "The Christian Family Circle."

NETHERLANDS' BIBLE SOCIETY.—*Secretary*: Rev. J. van LEEUWEEN, Amsterdam.

Circulation during past year, 32,351 copies. INCOME, £6,701. EXPENDITURE, £5,570.

DEACONESSES' ESTABLISHMENT at Utrecht. Erected in 1844.—*Directress*: Lady SWELLINGREBEL, Utrecht.

A hospital and an asylum for children are connected with the Institution. Present number of deaconesses, 28, of whom 8 or 10 are constantly employed as sick-nurses in any part of the country to which they may be called.

INCOME, £2,420. EXPENDITURE, £2,220.

SOCIETY FOR CHRISTIAN NATIONAL SCHOOL INSTRUCTION. Established in 1860.—*Secretary*: M. N. M. FERINGA, Amsterdam.

Object.—The establishment throughout the country of schools, in which a sound Christian education shall be given, as opposed to that given in the national schools. Eighty schools have been established in different parts of the country, on the principles of this Society. The Society seeks to train young men as schoolmasters. There are many other independent Christian schools in various places, supported by voluntary contributions.

INCOME for 1866-7, £1,842. EXPENDITURE, £2,115.

UNION FOR THE DIFFUSION OF TRUTH.—*Secretary*: M. W. HULTZER, Amsterdam.

Object.—To urge the Christian people of Amsterdam to enter individually such spheres of labour as are suited to their gifts, to distribute tracts, etc., and to establish Sunday, sewing, and other schools, also popular lectures and sermons, etc. The Union possesses a large building in Amsterdam, with spacious rooms for meetings.

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Dutch Foreign Missions.

1. NETHERLANDS' MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—*Secretary:* M. J. C. NEURDENBURG, Rotte, Rotterdam.

Spheres of labour.—Minahassa (Celebes) with 9 missionaries, and Java with 3.

The missionaries employed in the Ambon Islands (Amboina) have, with the consent of the Board, left the Society and entered the regular ministry under the superintendence of the church government of Batavia, and so receive their pay from the State.

In Java, the Society has several out-stations and native agents. In the Minahassa are 123 schools, with 8,758 pupils.

INCOME for 1866-7, £5,616. EXPENDITURE, £6,998.

2. NETHERLANDS MISSIONARY UNION.—*Secretary*: M. B. H. METRAY, Rotterdam.

Sphere of labour.—Java (Sundalands). Employs 5 missionaries, and has 4 stations. Four young men are being trained for the work.

INCOME, £2,169. EXPENDITURE, £2,372.

3. UTRECHT MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—*Secretary:* Rev. J. J. van TOORENENBERGEN, Utrecht.

Spheres of labour.—New Guinea, Almaheira, and Bali. 15 missionaries are employed and 6 young men are being trained.

INCOME, £2,466. EXPENDITURE, £3,258.

4. NETHERLANDS' REFORMED MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—*Secretary:* MR. N. HOOY, Amsterdam.

Sphere of labour.—Java, with 3 missionaries.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE, about £1,000.

5. JAVA COMMITTEE. Established in 1856, as a branch of the UNION FOR THE DIFFUSION of TRUTH.—*Secretary*: M. J. C. GROENWEGEN, Amsterdam.

The object of this Committee is to impress upon the Christians of Holland, the debt of obligation they owe to

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the Javanese, as well as the spiritual wants of that people, and also to co-operate with the *Society's Inner and Outer Missions in Batavia.* Employs 3 missionaries.

INCOME, £970. EXPENDITURE, £965.

Great open-air missionary gatherings are now held every year in Holland; that of 1867 was held at Vogelensang, near Haarlem, in connexion with the Triennial Conference of the Evangelical Alliance at Amsterdam. The president of the standing committee for these meetings is Pastor O. G. HELDRING, of Hemmen.

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Denmark.

POPULATION (1864), 1,608,095.

Dependencies—Faroe Isles, 8,922; Iceland, 66,987; Greenland, (just sold to the United States) 9,880; Islands of St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John) 38,231.

Religion :—Protestants, 1,585,578; Roman Catholics, 1,487; Jews, 4,177; Baptists, 2,642; Mormons, 3,004.

The National Church of Denmark is Evangelical Lutheran (Confession of Augsburg). It is divided into about 1,100 parishes, and has about 1,200 pastors and ministers. The Church is under the superintendence of 10 bishops and 69 provosts; the duty of the latter being to inspect the elementary schools, and to attend to the church-buildings. The pastors, as well as the bishops and priests, are all chosen by the king. The bishop and his provosts form a sort of Diocesan Council, called the *Landemode.*

The American Methodist Episcopal Church, has 5 circuits, with about 160 members.

The BAPTISTS (connected with the American Baptist Missionary Union) have 16 churches, 1,726 members, and 110 stations and out-stations; also Sunday schools at 6 of these stations, with 238 children.

THE HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY is doing much to promote a religious awakening in many parts of the country. The income of the Society is about £700, and the circulation of *The Home Missionary Journal* amounts to about 6,000 copies, which for Denmark is an almost unprecedented number. The Society has 20 or 30 colporteurs.

DANISH MISSIONARY SOCIETY (Established in 1822).—*President:* REV. DR. KALKAR, Gladsaxe, near Copenhagen.

The Society seeks to sustain various institutions formed in Greenland in 8 different places. It has one station of its own called Bethany, at Puttambankam, in the Presidency of Madras. Pastor Ochs, an aged missionary, labours there, together with 3 assistant missionaries. At this

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station there is a small church of native Christians, and an orphan asylum with 60 children. The Society has a Mission College at Copenhagen, with 6 pupils. The income is about £800.

The Danish Bible Society issued in 1866, 4,009 Bibles and Testaments.

The British and Foreign Bible Society reports a circulation of 21,628 copies.

Sunday schools have existed in Denmark for many years, for the purpose of giving useful instruction to working-men. Of late years an attempt has been made to give these schools a religious character.

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Sweden.

POPULATION (1865), 4,114,141.

Religion:—Protestants, 4,111,841; Roman Catholics, 900; Jews, 1,000; Mormons, 400.

The National religion is the Lutheran. The Church has 1 archbishop, 11 bishops, and 3,200 pastors. The affairs of the Church are now governed by a synod.

BAPTIST CHURCHES.—10 associations, 183 churches, 6,875 members, and 1,710 Sunday scholars. Clear increase during the year, 386 members. 14 missionary colporteurs were employed by the American Baptist Missionary Union for shorter or longer periods. They visited 698 families, preached 1,095 sermons, sold 195 books, distributed 4,99 tracts, and baptised 89 persons.

METHODISTS (American Methodist Episcopal Church) have 4 missionaries in Gothland and Gottenburg.

THE INNER MISSION employs 76 colporteurs.

Increasing activity is shown in reference to Foreign Missions. The Ansgarius Union, founded two or three years ago, is seeking to create a missionary spirit, and to induce various localities to support each its own missionary.

THE SWEDISH BIBLE SOCIETY reports a circulation, for 1866, of 9,362 copies, and the British and Foreign Bible Society, of 67,481 copies.

NORWAY.

POPULATION (1865), 1,701,478.

Religion:—Protestants, 1,679,000; Gipsies, 739; Mormons, 500.

Religious toleration is granted to all, except Mormons. The National Church is Lutheran, and is divided into 5 bishoprics and 336 parishes.

The METHODISTS (American Methodist Episcopal Church), have 7 stations and 7 church-buildings, 516 members and 145 Sunday scholars.

The BAPTISTS (American Baptist Missionary Union) have 2 or 3 stations.

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Russia.

Population:—European Russia (1864), 61,061,801; Poland (1860), 4,840,466; Finland (1863), 1,798,909; Caucasian Russia (1858), 4,257,704; Asiatic ditto (1858), 4,070,938. Total, 76,029,818.

In 1865, the entire population was reckoned at 80,255,340, the increase being chiefly due to the conquests made in Central Asia.

Division of Population in Russia in Europe and Siberia (Reliable Statistics of the Caucasus are wanting).

	European Russia	Siberia.
Orthodox Greeks	59,809,891	2,626,704
Schismatics (Rascolniki)	759,880	62,538
Armenian Catholics	33,304	10
Roman ditto	2,800,228	5,740
Protestants	about 3,700,000	2,154
Jews	1,425,784	7,077
Mohammedans	2,321,679	1,044,765
Heathens	197,373	280,950

RUSSIAN POLAND.—Population (1865), 5,543,172.

Religions.—Roman Catholic, 3,657,140; Jews, 653,505; Protestant (Lutherans), 274,707; Greek United, 215,967; Orthodox Greek, 4,856; Protestant (Calvinist), 4,189; Mennonites, 1,581; Moravian Brethren, 1,451.

The Protestants form the majority of the population in Livonia (672,015), Courland (445,789), Esthonia (297,361), and Finland (1,787,481).

Churches in Russia.—The GREEK CHURCH is under the direction of 64 archbishops and 60,000 priests. The Holy Synod,—head quarters, St. Petersburg. *President*: ISIDOR, Metropolitan of Novgorod, St. Petersburg, Esthonia, and Finland.

The ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH is divided into 15 dioceses, only 10 of which are at present occupied.

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The EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH is under the direction of a General Consistory (12 members), whose head quarters are at St. Petersburg. Under this General Consistory are 8 consistories, which are distributed thus :—1. St. Petersburg, with 75 churches. 2. Moscow, with 57 churches. 3. Livonia, with 111 churches. 4. Courland, with 112 churches. 5. Esthonia, with 46 churches. 6. Island of Oesel, with 15 churches. 7. The town of Riga, with 11 churches. 8 The town of Revel, with 4 churches. In all, 431 churches, with 566 clergy.

There is a Theological Faculty at Dorpat, and another at Helsingfors. At this latter faculty young men from Finland are prepared for the ministry in their own province.

Evangelical German colonies are found on the Volga and the Don, and in Bessarabia and Trans-Caucasia.

THE REFORMED CHURCH has churches in St. Petersburg, Moscow, Riga, Mittau, and Odessa.

THE MORAVIANS have 1 settlement with 3 ministers, 15 home missions and 14 ministers.

THE BAPTISTS (American Baptist Missionary Union), has 4 churches, 1,169 members, and 29 stations and outstations.

BIBLE SOCIETIES exist in Finland, Livonia, Courland, Esthonia, etc., and are diligently seeking to satisfy the pressing wants of the various peoples of those provinces. The American Bible Society has printed an edition of 20,000 Esthonian Testaments and Psalms at Revel. In Poland, Bible-distribution is now proceeding very vigorously. At the depôt recently opened in Warsaw there were sold, in 1866, 34,420 copies. The British and Foreign Bible Society reports that 62,480 copies of the Scriptures were issued from its depôt in St. Petersburg, and 3,131 at Odessa. The Synod of the Greek Church is printing and distributing at a comparatively cheap rate thousands of the Gospels, New Testaments, and Psalms in Sclavonic and Modern Russ throughout the empire.

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EFFORTS TO SPREAD THE GOSPEL IN POLAND.—*Secretary*: J. EIVES, Esq., Sydenham, S.E.

A colporteur is employed, who directs his attention both to Jews and Gentiles. The amount of his sales and distributions is encouraging.

Money received for support of colporteurs from September 1865, to March 1867, about £130.

The friends supporting this effort greatly desire to place a similar agent in Galicia.

A ukase has lately been published abolishing the law, which compelled the sons, and where there were no sons, the sons-in-law, of priests, to become priests.

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Austria.

POPULATION (1857), 32,573,002.

Religions: Roman Catholics, 21,521,713; Greek Churches, 3,536,608; Non-united Greek Church, 2,921,541; Protestants (Augsburg Confession), 1,218,750; Protestants (Helvetic ditto), 1,963,730; Unitarians, 50,857; Jews, 1,043,448; Other Sects, 3,944.

The Roman Catholic Church has 1 patriarch; 4 primates; 11 archbishops; 58 bishops; 24 assistant-bishops; 12,863 parish priests: 539 ordained professors; 720 monasteries, with 9,960 inmates of various ranks and orders; and 298 nunneries, with 5,198 nuns.

The Protestants of the empire are thus distributed :—

Provinces	Lutherans	Calvinists	Unitarian.	Total.
Austria Proper- - - -	23,471	1,551	21	25,043
Carinthia, etc. - - -	22,170	359	3	22,532
Bohemia - - -	34,139	56,797	22	90,958
Moravia - - -	17,188	34,677	9	51,874
Silesia - - -	61,872	45	1	61,918
Galicia - - -	26,960	4,140	95	31,195
Hungary - - -	795,930	1,553,368	964	2,350,262
Transylvania - - -	195,861	265,976	48,040	509,877
Croatia, &c. - - -	41,159	46,817	1,702	89,678
Total - -	1,218,750	1,963,730	50,857	3,233,337

AUSTRIA PROPER,

INCLUDING SALZBURG, STYRIA, CARINTHIA AND CARNIOLA.

45,641 Lutherans, divided into 25 parishes, and 1,910 Reformed or Calvinists, divided into 3 parishes. The Protestants of Vienna number about 23,000 (of whom 20,000 are Lutherans and 3,000 Calvinists), with 6 pastors.

BOHEMIA, MORAVIA, AND SILESIA.

The Protestants in these three districts number 204,750.

In Bohemia the Protestants of the two communions are divided into 53 parishes, almost all of which have of late

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years received material aid from the Gustavus Adolphus Society. The people make considerable sacrifices for the support of divine worship and of their schools.

The Protestants of Moravia are divided into 32 parishes. They are the poorest of all the Protestants in Austria.

The Protestants of Silesia are divided into 13 Lutheran parishes, with 15 pastors. They number 66,000, and speak for the most part the Polish language. They have only 52 schools.

The College of Teschen is the only Evangelical Protestant college in the whole of Germano-Sclavonian Austria.

The Moravians have 2 home missions, and 4 agents in Bohemia and Moravia.

GALICIA.

This province has 31,195 Protestants. They are divided into 26 parishes, with 90 schools. Almost all are Germans and Lutherans. Some 20 places inhabited by Protestants have no temple or preacher, and no school or teacher. The pastors are most miserably paid, and most of their parsonages are scarcely habitable. No synods or conferences are held.

HUNGARY.

The Protestants of Hungary, numbering 2,350,262 souls, are divided into Lutherans and Calvinists. Up to the Revolution of 1848, they enjoyed to a large extent the privilege of managing their own affairs.

In 1859, General HAYNAU, himself a Protestant, issued an edict which deprived both communions of their cherished privileges. A determined protest was made, and, in 1859, the minister of worship put forth what is called a *Patent*, by which the affairs of the Protestants were to be regulated. This Patent placed both communions under the direct superintendence of the imperial government. But while the Calvinists (mostly Magyars) regarded this document as fatal to the interests of their churches, the Lutherans considered it as involving no more than a legitimate exercise of imperial authority. The Patent extended the privilege of religious liberty to Sclavonia and Croatia, where, up to

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that time, the Protestants had only been tolerated. Since then almost all parties have rejected the Patent, and the affairs of the two communions remain in an unsettled and most unsatisfactory condition.

The University of Pesth, founded in 1855, is now frequented by young men both of the Lutheran and Reformed Churches. Formerly they had to prosecute their theological studies in Germany.

TRANSYLVANIA.

The Lutheran Church in this part of the empire has, since 1861, enjoyed full liberty of worship and administration. The superintendent, or bishop of the Church, has his seat at Hermannstadt. The Church is divided into 9 chapters, presided over by deans, and into 289 parishes.

The Reformed Church has its centre at Klausenberg, where the superintendent resides. Beneath him are 18 deans or inspectors. District and general synods meet regularly for the transaction of business.

The Unitarians are divided into 104 parishes, with 120 pastors. Their superintendent also resides at Klausenberg. Their doctrine is a singular mixture of the old Socinianism together with a few supernaturalistic elements.

The Protestant churches of the lower Danube, viz., Jassy, Bucharest, Plojesti, Crajowa, Admatscha, Galacz, and Belgrade are mostly under the direction of the Superior Ecclesiastical Council of Prussia.

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Italy.

POPULATION (1862), 21,777,334.

IN 1864, the population was estimated at 22,291,180. To these figures must now be added the population of Venetia, 2,458,989. Total, 24,760,169.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES.

I. THE VAUDOIS CHURCH.—16 communities, with a membership of 22,000. Its governing body is called the Table. Evangelistic work is carried on at 24 principal stations, distributed thus :—8 in Piedmont, 3 in Lombardy, 1 in Emilia, 3 in Liguria, 4 in Tuscany, 1 in the District of Naples, 1 in Sicily, 1 in Isle of Elba, and 2 in France, for Italians.

To work these stations it employs 20 professors and pastors, 7 evangelists, and 35 teachers—in all, 62 agents. 14 students are preparing for the ministry in the theological school at Florence.

The number of attendants upon public worship is reckoned at from 2,000 to 2,500; of communicants, 1,400.

The day schools are attended by 1,200 children, and the evening schools by about 300 adults.

II. THE NICE FOREIGNERS' EVANGELIZATION COMMITTEE. *Secretary:* W. D. HULL, ESQ., Tunbridge Wells.

The principles of the London City Mission are those on which this Committee acts.

It employs 15 agents. They are thus distributed: Barletta—1 evangelist and 1 colporteur; Como—1 evangelist, 1 schoolmaster, and 1 colporteur; Milan—1 evangelist, 1 schoolmaster, and 1 schoolmistress; Fara—one who acts as evangelist and schoolmaster; Florence—1 keeper of book depôt and lending library; Piverone—one who acts as evangelist and schoolmaster; Sardinia, island of—1 evangelist and 1 schoolmaster; Sondrio—1 evangelist. The salaries

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of 6 of the evangelists are paid by the Evangelical Continental Society (see p. 89).

The total receipts of the Committee, including the money received from the Evangelical Continental Society, were £1,323.

EXPENDITURE.—Salaries of evangelists, etc., £870; Rent of Chapels, etc., £271; Printing Report, etc., £39. Total, £1,180.

III. THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN CHRISTIAN UNION supports more than 40 agents in Italy, at an expense of about £4,000. (see p. 158.)

IV. THE WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY has several agents, under the superintendence of the Rev. H. J. PIGGOTT, B.A., Padua.

At Padua, there is a Ragged School, regularly attended by 40 lads. At Intra, there is a congregation of about 80, chiefly Swiss Protestants. There are increasing congregations at Cremona, Parma, and Mezzano Inferiore, a village 15 miles distant from Parma. At Spezzia, there is a good congregation; also a day and evening school. At Florence, the schools are prosperous, but the church remains almost at a standstill. A good work goes on in Pistoja. At Naples there is a church of 65 members. Efforts are also being made at Caserta and Salerno, in each place with some success.

The 2 missionaries, 1 assistant-missionary, and the other agents, were sustained at a cost of £4,060.

V. In addition to the above agencies, Free Evangelical Italian Churches are to be found in several parts, *e.g.*, in Genoa, Florence, etc., all of them being more or less allied with the Plymouth Brethren.

VI. THE SCOTCH FREE CHURCH has several ministers settled in various parts of Italy, as Rev. Dr. STEWART in Leghorn, and Rev. J. R. M'DOUGALL in Florence, who are engaged, in addition to their regular labours among their countrymen, in superintending the work of Bible distribution.

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School-work is carried on in connexion with most of the churches and stations. In Naples, there are 4 schools, with 14 teachers, and 373 children, under the direction of a special committee. There are 3 Waldensian schools in Florence, and 2 in Leghorn. In Turin, in addition to the Waldensian schools, there are schools directed by Mrs. DE SANCTIS, and so also at Genoa. The Waldensian schools in the valleys number 180, with 3,750 children in regular attendance. It is to be noted in this connexion, that during 1866 a public movement was inaugurated by such men as Ricasoli, Matteucci, and others, having for its object the education of the people throughout the country. Statistics have been brought forward to prove that there are 17,000,000 persons in Italy unable to read.

The British and Foreign Bible Society's agent, Mr. BRUCE, reports that 43,618 volumes were issued during 1866, being an increase, chiefly in portions, of 15,566 on the previous year.

ITALIAN EVANGELICAL PUBLICATION SOCIETY. (Undenominational).—*Secretary*: Rev. J. B. WILL, Stamperia Claudiana, 33, Via Maffia, Florence.

This Society selects and translates religious books and tracts suitable for Italy, and prints them at the lowest possible rate. It seeks to do for Italy what the Religious Book Society of Toulouse has so long done for France. It supplies the various book depôts from the Alps to Sicily, and the colporteurs employed by various churches and societies. It prints the *Eco della Verita* (weekly), and the *Amico di Casa* (annual). It has published 232 new works or new editions of works, amounting to 520,000 copies, and has sold, since 1862, as many as 390,000 copies.

Greece.

POPULATION (1861), 1,096,810. IONIAN ISLANDS (1864), 228,530.

Religion: (1) Orthodox or Anatolian Church, with 11 archbishops, 4 metropolitans (all in Ionian Islands), and 16 bishops. (2) Roman Catholic Church, 2 archbishops and 4 bishops. The A. B. C. F. M. and the Protestant Episcopal Church of America have agents at work in this country.

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Turkey in Europe and Asia, including Egypt.

POPULATION, 40,590,367.

Religion: Mohammedans, 21,000,000; Greeks and Armenians, 10,300,000; Roman Catholics, 640,000; United Greeks, 25,000; United Armenians, 75,000; Syrians and United Chaldeans, 20,000; Maronites, 140,000; Jews, 150,000.

The Protestant Missions in the Turkish Empire having been singled out in a late number of the *Dublin Review* as a marked instance of the failure of all such efforts, we think it well to adduce the following facts as given in the last report of the Turkish Missions' Aid Society. All these missions are under the direction of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (A. B. C. F. M.), except that which is carried on in Egypt.

WESTERN TURKEY MISSION.—Chief station, Constantinople.—The progress in this Mission, during the past year, has been such that, in the number of pastors, teachers, Sabbath schools, and Sabbath school scholars, the advance has been full fifty per cent. Ninety new members have been received on profession of faith; 6 new out-stations have been occupied during the year; the whole number of stations and out-stations now being 52, while between six and seven hundred native church members are exhibiting the fruits of true religion, and bearing witness for Christ.

The work among the Turks has not yet fully recovered from the effects of the severe persecutions of three years ago; still there is real progress. The number of Turks attending the service of Galata (Constantinople) is steadily increasing, and there is good evidence of a wide-spread, though still repressed, spirit of inquiry.

SYRIAN MISSION.—The region occupied by this Mission reaches from Tripoli to Acre, including the whole of Mount Lebanon. The central stations are Beirût, Abeih, Sidon, and Tripoli.

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This Mission has an Arabic congregation of some 250 persons at Beirût. It has a theological school at Abeih, with 30 pupils. The Syrian Protestant College (Principal, Dr. Bliss) also belongs to this Mission. Its preparatory department is attended by some 150 boys and young men, who almost all pay £16 a year for board and tuition. The same Mission has a boarding school for girls at Beirût, attended by 60 pupils. It is conducted by native Protestants.

The Rev. H. H. Jessup thus sums up the progress of ten years:—"During this period we have had one year of civil war and one of pestilence; but our work has moved steadily forward. In 1856, there were but 3 Protestant churches with a membership of less than 70; now there are 6 churches with nearly 150 members, and one native pastor has been ordained. Then few books of any kind were sold, now thousands of Scriptures and religious books are sold annually. Then there were some 15 common schools, with about 500 children, now there are not less than *fifty* common schools under Protestant auspices, with not less than two thousand pupils, and in addition to these the Druses, Greeks, and Maronites have large and flourishing high and common schools, teaching thousands of children to read. But mere statistics cannot give an adequate idea of the spread of truth in Syria. The increased distribution of the Bible is undermining error on every side."

MISSION IN EGYPT, under the direction of the American United Presbyterian Church. It was begun in 1854. There are 7 stations at the following places; Alexandria, Cairo, Monsurah, Medeenet El Fyoum, Osiout, Ekhmeem, and Ghoos; 8 missionaries and several assistants, besides 30 or 40 native converts, employed as preachers, teachers, and colporteurs; also 14 day-schools, attended by more than 700 children, 2 training schools for female teachers, and a theological academy; and an Arabic printing-press. In 10 years 70,000 copies of the Scriptures and other books were sold. These successful operations are now almost stopped by the determination of the Viceroy, urged on by the Coptic Patriarch, to repress all religious propagandism, and by the persecutions to which the converts

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are subjected. In 1862, the missionaries were regarded with favour by the Government. Now they are propagandists whose efforts must be checked.

EASTERN TURKEY MISSION.—The Kharpoot mission-field, about the head-waters of the Euphrates and Tigris—and embracing a territory of about 150 miles from East to West, and 100 in width, from North to South.

The mission was commenced in 1853, and from that period till 1865, seven churches were formed, and 169 members gathered into them. Two only of these churches had pastors, one of them received half his salary from this church, while the other was wholly supported by missionary funds. In 1859, a theological seminary was established for the training of men for the pastoral office, and in 1861, a female seminary for the training of their wives. It was also resolved to form no church without giving it a pastor, and to throw on each church the entire responsibility of choosing and supporting its pastor, the missionary society only giving such aid as might be necessary at first, and decreasing it year by year. These principles were unflinchingly adhered to, and the result is that now the number of converts is upwards of 600, of whom 403 are members of churches; of the 13 churches 11 have pastors, 6 of whom are entirely supported by their people, and the others mostly so. The pastors and churches have further formed a "Kharpoot Evangelical Union," with a view of taking upon themselves as soon as possible the entire responsibility and control of the work to be done. Again, at a meeting in May last each of the pastors and preachers pledged himself to give one tenth of his salary to support teachers in the theological seminary. Efforts are made with great zeal to circulate the Scriptures and other books. Several societies have been set on foot for the purpose, and during the past year they purchased Bibles and books of the missionaries at cost price, amounting in value to £445. A remarkable spirit of benevolence begins to pervade the churches. Last year, of the £1,530 spent in the general missionary work they gave £800. Home missionary work is vigorously pursued. The church in Kharpoot city has already sent out 24 of its male-members

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to be pastors, preachers, teachers, etc. These churches, together with the three in Diarbekir and Mardin, are now supporting and educating 7 men for the missionary work in Koordistan, in which district the children of Diarbekir already have a man supported by themselves. During the former half of 1867 about 200 persons were converted. The results of these voluntary efforts have not ceased with themselves. Multitudes have been enlightened. In the 55 cities and towns occupied by preachers or teachers during the past winter, the usual number of persons reached by the Sabbath services was 3,726. Though the Roman Catholics, aided by a French consul, have made vigorous efforts to extend their system, they are entirely failing, and in the 55 places already spoken of, instead of 953 families who adhered to them at one time, they now number but 233.

A voluntary movement has also begun in the Armenian churches, which has already resulted in securing the preaching of the Gospel, either regularly or occasionally, in their spoken tongue, in 33 of their churches, and which threatens ere long to destroy entirely the power of the ecclesiastics.

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Persia.

POPULATION FROM 6 TO 10 MILLIONS. OF THESE ABOUT 3 MILLIONS ARE NOMADS.

NESTORIAN MISSION.—In 1866, fifty persons were received to church communion. The whole number of church members is now 577. There are 76 places of stated preaching, with an average attendance of 2,559. The number of native helpers in connexion with the mission, as preachers, teachers, and other helpers, is 111. The Rev. Dr. Perkins, of Oroomiah, speaking of some of these labourers, says:—

"Mar Yoseph, of Bootan, is a very promising man, and is really the apostle of the Valley of the Tigris, there being hardly another Gospel labourer in all that wide field. Priest Yoseph has a flock of a thousand souls, about 12 miles from the city of Oroomiah; he is a man full 60 years old, but still a vigorous and devoted worker. Priest Abraham was one of the first helpers when we entered the field upwards of 36 years ago, and has been found faithful ever since. Mar Yohannan was my first Syriac Teacher, and is the most prominent man in the Evangelical Community. We have 16 Bible-women, who cost us about £100 per annum. It would not be easy to overstate the importance and the interest of this branch of our labours. I am sorry that I cannot report progress in the matter of Protestant protection of the Nesorians. Mr. Thomson (deputed by the British Government to visit Oromiah and report as to the oppression of the Nestorians,) did as well as possible here, but his object was simply to examine and report. What may be the result remains to be seen, but the existing arrangement by which general Gohenghan Khan, a Georgian, appointed by the Shah, as head of the Christians, simply sends to Oroomiah a Mahommedan Agent, is not of the slightest use to the Nestorians. His sympathies are all strongly with the oppressors, who are his co-religionists, as has been true of all his Mahommedan predecessors in this office."

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India.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF PROTESTANT AND ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSIONS.

Presidencies, etc.	Protestant (1862).* Missionaries. For.	Nat.	Native Christians.	Roman Cath.† (1866). Priests.	Catholic Population.
Bengal - - -	113	17	20,774	75	34,463
N.W. Provinces, Punjab, etc.	119	11	5,301	32	14,000
Bombay - - -	40	10	2,231	48	25,921
Madras - -	210	60	110,237	529	661,168
Ceylon - - -	37	42	15,273	49	156,788
Burmah - -	22	43	59,366	20	7,750
Subject to Archbishop of Goa -	—	—	—	141	129,334
Total - -	541	183	213,182	894	1,029,424

* From Dr. Mullen's Statistical Tables.
† From Catholic Directory for 1867.

There are now (1867) in connexion with Protestant Missions in India, *exclusive of Burmah*, about 550 missionaries, 140 ordained native pastors, and 42,000 members of churches or communicants.

Miss Carpenter having lately visited India, reports as follows:—Many Hindoos acknowledge that the want of female education is the great cause of the backward state of male education. When a young man leaves the excellent schools and colleges, he returns to an ignorant home, to the unintellectual and low-minded society of mothers, sisters, and wives, whose mental and moral condition is but little removed above the level of the irrational animals. He falls to their level, as he cannot, under the circumstances, raise them to his own.

In schools where the Bible is not taught, our literature undermines and lessens the native bigotry. The educated part of the Hindoos are now, as a rule, believers in one God. In Bombay, female education is being promoted by the natives. Miss Carpenter found 13 girls' schools, all established by a native scientific and literary society. The instruction in all these schools, as in nearly all Hindoo schools, is given by *male teachers only*. At Ahmenabad similar attempts have been made.

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Normal colleges are wanted for instructing governesses in the Hindoo language, and for preparing them generally for their work in Hindoo homes.

Indian prisons are in a deplorable condition. They are universally destitute of sleeping cells. Security is impossible, unless the prisoners are heavily ironed. No instruction, religious or secular, is given. The hours of daylight, are, in many instance, devoted to remunerative labour. A reformatory prison for boys was established at Bombay 14 years ago, and is still in useful operation.

In the Indian hospitals the great want is of nurses. The native females are not qualified to perform any domestic services at all.

As regards missions, Miss Carpenter has come to the conclusion that the missionaries are doing a very great and good work in India. They are leavening the people with the indirect yet elevating influences of Christianity.

ORISSA.—The 6th edition (since 1809) of the New Testament has lately been published at the expense of the Bible Translation Society. It is being sold at the low figure of 4 annas a copy in order to meet the straightened circumstances of the people. There are 1,500 orphans requiring Christian instruction. The General Baptist Missionary Society has nearly 1000 under its care. In Chota Nagpore the majority have been entrusted to the German missionaries.

The Famine.—The *Hurkaru* of November 2, 1866, calculates that the famine in Bengal swept away at least 2,000,000 souls, or about *one eighteenth of the population, taking it at the lowest possible figure.*

A young Brahmin, once a member of Dr. Duff's Bible-class, is now preaching the Gospel to his fellow countrymen, his salary being paid by a converted Hindoo merchant.

The Canarese girls' day-schools, conducted by the Misses Anstey of the London Missionary Society are attended by 177 girls, whose progress is most satisfactory. The monthly expense of educating a child in the day-school is 1*s.* 6*d.*, or less than £1 a year.

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The London Missions in South Travancore are making considerable progress. In 1860 the number of converts including children was 18,624; at the close of 1866 it was 28,440. In 1860 the native Christians contributed £422; in 1866, £968. There are now 240 separate congregations; 240 native helpers, including 11 ordained native pastors (there were none in 1860), and 18 evangelists preparing for the Christian ministry.

The Rev. Mr Hardy, Wesleyan missionary from Ceylon, spoke as follows, at the annual meeting of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, in May last:—

"Two years ago I preached in the city of Colombo at the commencement of the special services appointed on the occasion; and on the following evening there was a prayer-meeting; and at that prayer-meeting, when they began to sing, some twelve persons fell down before God, seeking mercy, and they sought until they found. When Jesus Christ had been revealed to their spirits, these twelve persons, and there were women as well as men among them, arose, just as if the spirit of Stonor or the spirit of Bramwell had come down upon them, and at once knelt by the side of others who were seeking mercy, and although some of them had never heard of, and not one of them had ever seen, a revival, they pointed those who were seeking mercy to the Lamb of God which taketh away the sins of the world, and before the close of that prayer-meeting thirty souls were made happy in Jesus Christ. This continued for the next night, and the next night after that, and the whole of the days in that week, and on the Sunday evening there was a public band meeting, or at least a band meeting for all that had been impressed, when we learnt that upwards of a hundred souls had found the liberty and the power of God, and were happy in a sense of the forgiveness of sins. This spread to other places, but I will only mention one—the village of Maratta. This is about ten miles from the city of Colombo, and there we had a mission almost from the very commencement of our operations in the island. When I first visited that village, in 1825, there was only one Christian resident in it. Last January the district meeting was held in that village, when a house was provided for the European missionaries and another house was provided for the native missionaries by the people of that village alone. On the first day a prayer-meeting was held, and the day after a love feast, which was attended by nearly all the people connected with the village and the places around. There were upwards of 600 persons present at that love feast, all of whom

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were admitted either by showing their quarterly tickets or by some permission they had received from the missionaries. At this moment there are 400 people meeting in class connected with that village of Maratta; and the whole of this work may be said to have been done through the instrumentality of the native missionaries alone. Within the last five years, it is my impression at least, more souls have been converted in Ceylon, than in all the other years of the fifty during which we have been labouring in that island. When I left the island two years ago, there were only three European missionaries resident in that district, whilst there were not less than seventeen native missionaries."

The following figures will give some idea of the amount of Bible and tract distribution during the year 1866:—

MADRAS.—Circulation of 124,854 Scriptures, nearly all sold (64 colporteurs were employed and sold 45,108). In the Bangalore district 45,416 tracts and books were circulated; in the Mangalore district 21,361 tracts were sold.

CALCUTTA.—No Bible returns received; but 127,000 Bengali publications were printed, and in Tirhoot, 80,540.

ALLAHABAD.—21,238 Scriptures were circulated; 36 colporteurs being employed.

LAHORE (Punjab).—2,000 copies of New Testaments were printed in Persian Urdu, also 2,000 of each of the four Gospels in the same language and character. This is almost the first attempt to print the Scriptures in Urdu in the Persian character. It will put the sacred volume within the reach of a very large number of people. Several colporteurs are employed. At Lodiana 147,849 publications were issued from the depository.

BOMBAY.—13,196 Scriptures were circulated; 5 colporteurs are employed. Of tracts, etc., 137,162 were published or imported.

The American Bible Society reports a circulation of 35,839 copies, inclusive of those issued from the Lodiana depôt.

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China.

POPULATION, 400,000,000.

SEVENTEEN missionary societies,—English, American, and German,—are at work in China. They have 107 ordained missionaries, 14 ordained native agents, some 200 native helpers, and between 3,000 and 4,000 members.

The first 16 missionaries of the "Inland China Mission" have arrived out, under the superintendence of Rev J. Hudson Taylor. They adopt the native costume, and intend to pass on into the interior as soon as they have acquired the language. More are on their way out. They are mostly persons of comparatively small education, but are very zealous and earnest.

In March, 1867, the south-west frontier of Chinese Thibet was crossed for the first time by a missionary of the Moravian Society. He was asked to visit and render medical aid in a certain district in the province of Tso-Tso, where an epidemic was raging. He took care to carry the Gospel with him. He was asked to repeat his visit; but no permission could be given him to settle in the country.

A wonderful work has been going on in Laou Ling, about 430 *li* distant from Tien-tsin. It originated in the visit of an old man to Tien-tsin, where he heard the Gospel preached. His mind had been first turned towards Christian truth by the Roman Catholic missionaries labouring in his neighbourhood, but finding no satisfaction in their instruction, he went to Tien tsin, hoping to find *better* teachers there. On his return home, the old man began to talk about the Gospel, and to circulate the books he had received. Very soon considerable interest was excited, and when an experienced evangelist was sent to promote the work, he and his wife were received with delight, and numbers flocked to the services. When the missionaries themselves visited the district they found in many cases *whole families* living in the fear of God. *Forty-five* persons were accepted as candidates and were baptized. This movement was in a measure prepared by the previous circulation of Bibles and tracts, through the colporteurs of the Bible and tract societies.

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Abbreviations used in the following pages:—L. M. S. for London Missionary Society; S. P. G. for Society for Propagation of Gospel; W. M. S. for Wesleyan Missionary Society; A. B. C. F. M. for American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Madagascar.

THE great event of the past year was the opening on the 22nd of January, 1867, of the first of four memorial churches to be erected on spots, where martyrdoms have taken place.

"The doors are opened at eight; sixteen hundred manage to squeeze in, and the remainder wait in patience for five hours more, to get their turn in the afternoon service. The English missionaries, the native pastors are all there; and then follows one of the strangest things in their eventful history. Attended by a procession, duly marshalled with music, high officers of the Government bear from the Queen a condescending message of congratulation and encouragement. And then the Native Pastor opens the service. He is one of the earliest Christians in the island, a man of great ability, of noble, long tried character. He was a convert in the old chapel that stood on that very ground. For years he was hunted for his life; but the Lord kept him. His noble wife, a true martyr, died in chains; but hid in hollow walls, in holes of the rock, in solitary huts and cowhouses, he marvellously escaped. And when at last, like the rest of the "slain" church, after long silence he walked once more through "the streets of the city," his "enemies beheld him" in wonder. There he stands in the face of day, honoured and known, the Native Pastor of that church, and the appointed tutor of the Queen's adopted children. Over the graves of the martyrs prince and people exchange a cordial greeting. There, where one Queen, raging furiously against the Gospel, had bound its followers in sight of her old palace and the now sacred spots where she had destroyed their lives, another Queen sends to the same people, her Christian subjects, by Christian officers, her royal message of peace, recognising their religion, assuring them of her protection, and giving them true liberty to worship as they will. And who can doubt that the hearts of all assembled turned gratefully that day to yet another Queen, who, in her height of power, and in her loneliness of sorrow, had not forgotten God's despised and persecuted ones; but had prayed that, as a favour to herself, their persecution should cease, and the persecuted be set free?"—*Report of L. M. S. for* 1867.

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Polynesia.

SANDWICH, OR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—Population of the 7 Islands (1860), 69,800, inclusive of 2,716 foreigners.

CHURCHES AND MISSIONS.—A. B. C. F. M. (1820),—24 missionaries and 3 laymen; 20 native pastors, who with 14 converted Hawaiians are labouring as missionaries or assistant missionaries in the Marquesas Islands and in Micronesia, and are supported by their respective churches, or by the Hawaiian Evangelical Association (1863). The churches raised during the year for the support of their pastors, and for Home and Foreign Missions, etc., $25,250, or, £5,050. The theological school at Wailaku has 9 pupils. Several of the American Missionaries are heads of educational establishments. The membership of the churches was 17,521 in 1865.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION (1843).—2 missionaries, who are supported by the churches over which they preside; 300 members.

REFORMED CATHOLIC MISSION (1861), under the auspices of S. P. G.—The Rev. Dr. T. N. STALEY, bishop; 6 clergy and 7 laymen, who together form a Diocesan Synod. The mission has some 300 children under its care, besides those taught in the Sunday schools.

ROMAN CATHOLICS.—Bishop of Arat *in part.* (1846). The R. C. missionaries claim 23,500 of the population as belonging to them. The MORMONS are reckoned at 4,580.

GEORGIAN GROUP, consisting of Tahiti and 5 other islands. Population of Tahiti, about 10,000.

The group belongs to the French, and the Romish Church has many priests established there.

The Protestant churches founded by the efforts of L. M. S are partly superintended by 2 missionaries of the Paris Evangelical Missionary Society. Discipline is being re-inforced. A large school has lately been established in Papeete, and is under the direction of a teacher of the

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same society. There are nearly 300 pupils belonging to the principal families. L. M. S.—1 missionary, 1 native ordained pastor, and 7 other helpers; 1,000 members; 2 schools, and 38 children.

TUAMOTUS, OR PEARL ISLANDS.—Population 3,000.—300 miles east of Tahiti; trained native ministers from Huahine stationed there.

SOCIETY ISLANDS (Huahine, Raiatea, Tahaa, Borabora). —The people of Huahine became professedly Christians in 1818. L. M. S.—3 missionaries, and 1 native ordained pastor.

MARQUESAS.—Hawaiian Evangelical Association. 6 native Hawaiian missionaries with their wives.

AUSTRAL GROUP, 300 miles south of Society Islands.—Population about 1,000.—Rapa, one of the islands, has become a coaling station for the Panama and New Zealand steamers. The Gospel was carried to Rurutu in 1821.

HERVEY, OR COOK'S ISLANDS.—Population, 17,000. (Rarotonga, Mangaia, Hervey Island, etc.). L. M. S.—3 missionaries 2,117 members, and 1,385 scholars.

NIUE, OR SAVAGE ISLAND.—Population, 5,000. L. M. S. 1 missionary, 18 native agents, 1,200 members, and 2,256 scholars. The transformation here is something marvellous. Formerly only scattered huts; now the island is divided into 6 districts. Each has a fine native-built chapel. Large schools are held. Around the chapels have sprung up villages with plastered cottages. The missionary ship, "John Williams," was totally wrecked here in February, 1867.

SAMOAS, OR NAVIGATORS' ISLANDS.—(Savaii, Upolu, etc.) Population about 33,000. Gospel introduced in 1830. L.M.S.—13 missionaries (4 of them absent), 160 native agents, 3,558 members, 132 schools, and 4,566 scholars. A missionary at Savaii writes: "I admitted 93 persons to the church. I selected these out of 300 candidates with whom I conversed individually. The candidates receive weekly instruction from the native pastors for several months before they are sent to me."

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At Malua is a Theological Institution; period of study 4 years. The wives of the students, 61 in number, are taught every week. The half of one day in the week is an industrial day, when the young men are exercised in useful employments, *e.g.*, the repairs of their dwellings. A school preparatory to the Institution has lately been formed.

Tataio, called the Apostle of Mare from his having been the first Christian labourer in that Island, has returned to Savaii. He is an old man, and was present at Erromanga, when John Williams was murdered. Preferring labour to rest, he settled down in what was then one of the darkest parts of the island, but which is now, through his labours, called the *reformed village.*

Upolo, etc.—W. M. S.—3 missionaries, and 11 catechists Native Training Institution at Savaii.

LAGOON ISLANDS, and ELLICE'S GROUP.—Gospel introduced, in 1860, by a native Rarotongan Christian, who was driven there by a gale of wind. Funafuti, or Ellice's Group, was visited in 1865. A chief received a missionary with these words, "We are all in darkness here, and are just waiting for some one to teach us." *Now* the darkness is past. There is a neat stone chapel — the first *stone* building erected for the worship of God in all these regions, extending from Nukulaelae to the equator. The Sabbath is well-spent. Every family has its altar. Polygamy and other evils have passed away.

TONGA OR FRIENDLY ISLANDS—W.M.S.—8 missionaries, 8 native ditto, and 4 catechists. District Theological Institution at Tongatabu.

ACHIPELAGO OF VITI, OR FIJI.—W. M. S.—8 circuits, 481 chapels, 55 missionaries and assistant ditto, 591 catechists, 474 local preachers, 18,326 members, and 34,500 Sunday scholars, 34,051 day scholars, and 90,442 attendants at public worship, including members and scholars.*

A missionary says, "From conversations, etc., I have ascertained that more than two-thirds of our 200 catechists, lay-preachers, and schoolmasters have been aroused to a

* News has just been received of the murder of the Rev. Mr. Baker, a Wesleyan missionary, also of a native assistant missionary, a native catechist, and six native students, by the people in the interior of Viti-Levu, one of this group of islands.

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sense of their danger, and have obtained peace *solely* through reading their Testaments.

The people now possess the whole Bible in Fijian.

In the Yasawa Group a missionary reports the baptism after careful examination of 80 natives, and in another of 70. A heathen island in this group was visited for the first time last year. There are now 4 teachers on the island, and 25 members on trial; many have learned to read; about 60 have been properly married.

MELANESIA, including New Hebrides, New Caledonia, Loyalty, Salomon, and other Islands. About 200 islands.

Australasian Board of Misssions and S.P.G. The Board was formed in 1850, and in 1861 the Rev. J. C. Patteson was consecrated Bishop of Melanesia. 2 missionaries of S. P. G., one of them stationed at Mota (Banks' Island). Missionary Ship, "Southern Cross." The headquarters of the mission are now at Norfolk Island. Hither the youths gathered by the Bishop in his voyages are brought to be trained. 69 young men were under instruction last season. This mission now confines its labours to the islands north of the 18th parallel, where it is almost impossible for Europeans to reside, owing to the climate. Twenty Melanesians have been baptized. Native hands have produced grammars in 11 languages, many vocabularies, and also one Gospel and the Acts of the Apostles in the Mota language.

NEW HEBIDES (Tanna, Erromanga, etc.).—Presbyterian Mission (Nova Scotia), and Reformed Presbyterian Synod (Scotland), 6 missionaries. In Aneiteum, population 4,000, idolatry abolished; 2 chapels and 40 or 50 schoolrooms built; and this in 9 years. At Erromanga and Fatè two churches have been formed. Other islands are being influenced. The mission work has been very successful during the year. The Bible is being translated. Mission schooner, the "Day Spring."

The Roman Catholics are working in this Group.

A species of slave-trade is being carried on here by vessels from New Caledonia, but chiefly from Fiji (the cotton planters); during the past year 19 vessels took away some *hundreds* of natives on false pretences.

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LOYALTY GROUP (Mare or Nengone, Lifu, and Uea). Lifu and Uea are claimed by the French. Gospel introduced in 1841 to Mare, in 1843 to Lifu, and in 1855 to Uea.

L. M. S.—5 missionaries, 6 native agents, 635 members, and 18 schools, and 1,350 scholars.

At Lifu is a Training Institution for native teachers—22 young men, of whom 12 are married. *They* have built a substantial schoolroom during the past year.

At Uea (population under 2,000, of whom more than 1,100 are Protestants) the Samoan and Rarotongan teachers have all been driven away, and the Protestants are subjected to every species of annoyance and persecution at the hands of 3 Popish chiefs, led on by the Popish priests. Notwithstanding, the missionary reports that his labours have been abundantly blessed, and that all his people have continued firm and stedfast.

MICRONESIA, including the Caroline, Pelew, Marshall, Gilbert, Kingmill, and Ladrone or Mariana Islands.

A. B. C. F. M.—4 American and 4 Hawaiian missionaries, also 5 Hawaiian assistant missionaries. All are married. The mission is carried on by the Hawaiian Evangelical Association, aided by funds granted by A. B. C. F. M.

At Ponape (Caroline Isl.) more than half of the head chiefs reckon themselves friends of the missionaries. The work goes on very encouragingly. The great trial of 1865 was the destruction by fire at the hands of a drunken native of the large and commodious church. At Kusaie (Strong's Island) is a church of 80 members, although no one from abroad is or has been stationed among the people.

The Spaniards have a colony in the Ladrone or Mariana Group (population 5,500).

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Jesuit Missions.

EUROPE.—England, 281 missionaries; Scotland, 13; Ireland, 136; Holland, 238; Germany, 528; Galicia, 161; Albania, 9; Dalmatia, 2.

LEVANT.—Turkey and Greece, 88; Syria, 63.

AFRICA.—Algeria, 90; Bourbon and Madagascar, 71; Fernando-Po, 13.

ASIA.—Bombay, 47; Madeira, 71; Western Bengal, 26; China, 61; a house at Macoo, 7.

AMERICA.—Canadian and New York Mission, 222; Maryland, 245; Missouri, 214; New Orleans, 78; California, 76; Rocky Mountains, 20; Jamaica, 11; Mexico, 19; French Guiana, 27; British Guiana, 12; Columbia, 140; Chili, 48; Brazil, 21; Paraguay, 66.

OCEANIA.—Philippine Islands, 36; Dutch Possessions in India, 7; South Australia, 14.

Total, 3,180 missionaries.

(From the *Etudes Religieuses*, by the Fathers of the Company of Jesus).

The only Roman Catholic Missionary Society.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE FAITH, *Report for* 1866. *Central Office*—31 Place Louis le Grand, Lyon. *Paris Office*—34 Rue Cassette.

INCOME.—Collected in France, £142,893; Germany, £9,336; Belgium, £11,893; Spain, £225; Great Britain, £5,529; Italy, £17,613; Other European Countries, £7,825; North America, £7,517; Oceania, £129; South America, £1,089; Asia, £240; Africa, £1,408; Balance from 1865, £17,048. Total, £222,845.

EXPENDITURE.—For Missions in Europe, £41,867; Asia, £76,713; Africa, £18,087; America, £42,069; Oceania, £19,985; for Publications at home and abroad, £9,313; Expenses of Management at home and abroad, £1,607. Total, £209,641.

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The Society publishes every two months a periodical, entitled, "The Annals of the Propagation of the Faith," in 10 different European languages. The total monthly issue is 233,025 copies (20,000 in English, intended for America as well as England).

All the managers of the Society perform their duties without receiving any salary.

The contributions from Great Britain are thus made up:—From Irish Dioceses, £3,765; English, £1,612; Scotch, £152. Total, £5,529. The Society paid to Scotland in Grants, £2,520; England, £6,947; Ireland, £3,312. Total, £12,779.

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OR

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See "Christian Year Book," 1868, page 127.

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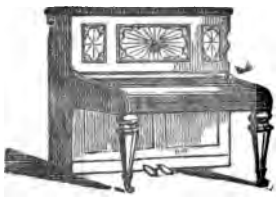

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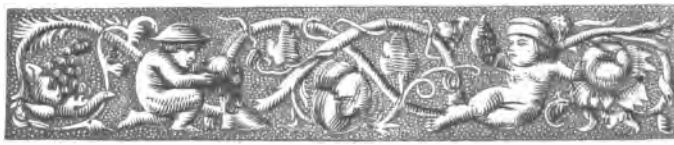

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Is a great improvement on the Date Boxes and Office Calendars at present in use, and gives in a handy form all the requisite information found in an Almanac. It is adapted to hang up or stand on a Desk or Counter; and the oblique arrangement of date papers facilitates their removal day by day. This article is secured by Royal Letters Patent, and the public are cautioned against buying fraudulent imitations.

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32, NEW BRIDGE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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(Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.)

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1855 "	45,380	1855 "	90,000
1861 "	68,106	1861 "	228,810
1866 "	86,341	1866 "	343,444

CLAIMS PAID.

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Amount declared to 1866 .. .. £190,828

THE FOLLOWING ARE SPECIMENS OF REVERSIONARY BONUSES:—

Age when Assured.	No. of Premiums paid.	Amount Assured.	Total Premiums paid.	Amount of Reversionary Bonuses.	Amount payable at Death, including Bonuses.
		£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
24	19	600	240 9 6	123 8 5	723 8 5
35	20	500	276 13 4	120 2 0	620 2 0
48	20	500	421 4 9	148 12 10	648 12 10
38	18	1000	434 5 0	210 13 2	1210 13 2
29	19	500	223 5 0	108 6 2	608 6 2
38	20	300	181 0 0	74 10 5	374 10 5

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Is strongly recommended for Softening, Improving, Beautifying, and Preserving the SKIN, and giving it a blooming and charming appearance. It will completely remove Tan, Sunburn, Redness, &c., and, by its Balsamic and Healing qualities, render the skin soft, pliable, and free from dryness, &c., clear it from every humour, pimple, or eruption, and by continuing its use only a short time, the skin will become and continue soft and smooth, and the complexion perfectly clear and beautiful.

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A SAFE AND CERTAIN REMEDY for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, and other Affections of the Throat and Chest. In INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, and WINTER COUGH, they are unfailing. Being free from every hurtful ingredient, they may be taken *by the most delicate female or the youngest child;* while the PUBLIC SPEAKER and PROFESSIONAL SINGER will find them invaluable in allaying the hoarseness and irritation incidental to vocal exertion, and also a powerful auxiliary in the production of MELODIOUS ENUNCIATION.

FROM MR. MURLEY, LATE A PRACTITIONER IN CHELTENHAM.

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DEAR KEATING,—It affords me much pleasure to learn that the sale of your Cough Lozenges is so extensive. Being acquainted with their composition, I am fully persuaded of their efficacy for promoting gentle expectoration, and allaying pulmonary irritation. In cases of Catarrhal disorder, it is most desirable to combine a class of medicines which may calm without the deleterious effects of Opium, and this desideratum is, I believe, effected by the ingredients in your Cough Lozenges. I well remember the very high opinion which a late eminent surgeon of one of our London Hospitals had of this preparation; he frequently told me that it was the only medicine which afforded relief to his wife, who had suffered for many years from Asthma.

If you consider the testimony of a retired Practitioner (after thirty-six years of extensive practice) of any advantage, you are quite welcome to avail yourself of this recommendation. With best wishes,

Believe me, dear Keating, faithfully yours, S. H. MURLEY.

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Distinctive Features.

Prompt settlement of Claims, entire freedom of the Assured from responsibility, and guarantee of a Capital of £1,000,000.

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Policies valid through the Assured die within the days of grace, prior to payment of the Renewal Premium.

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THE COMPLETE WORKS
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THOMAS MANTON,
WITH FULL INDEXES.
EDITED BY THE REV. THOMAS SMITH, D.D.
WITH ORIGINAL MEMOIR BY THE REV. J. C. RYLE, B.A.

THE Publisher of the "STANDARD DIVINES" having been strongly urged by many influential Clergymen and others, to carry out his original intention of publishing the COMPLETE WORKS OF THOMAS MANTON, has the pleasure to announce that he will have the first two vols. ready for delivery by the 1st of February, 1869, if a sufficient number of subscribers give in their names by the 1st June, 1868. The volumes will not be stereotyped; and after the 1st June additional names cannot be received.

The works of Manton have long been held in high esteem by the Christian public, and the Publisher is confident that the issue of them in a uniform series will be hailed by many as one of the most valuable boons that can be conferred upon the student of English theological literature. At present, it is only necessary to state that the five folio volumes generally known as "Manton's Works" do not contain nearly the whole of his extant writings. The others exist in numerous volumes, a complete set of which can scarcely ever be had, and never but at an enormous price. These volumes contain many of his most valuable writings, and will all be included in the Edition now projected.

It is expected that the Edition will consist of Twenty Volumes, Demy 8vo, similar to those of the second section of the "Puritan Divines" now publishing; and the large type used in that section will be given. They will be issued on the same terms, viz., an Annual Subscription of £1 1s., for five volumes, payable in advance—and will be published continuously at the rate of five volumes a year. It must be distinctly understood, however, that all subscribers become bound to take the twenty volumes, and that they will not be at liberty to discontinue at the end of any year's issue. The fact that thirty-nine volumes of the "Puritan Series" and eleven of the "Commentary Series" have been issued, and that in only one instance has there been a delay of a single day in the issue of a volume beyond the date on which it was due, will probably be regarded by subscribers as a sufficient guarantee that their copies will be regularly delivered.

The works will be published under the editorship of the Rev. Dr. Thomas Smith, the General Editor of the present series; and the paper, type, and binding will be equal to the best of those employed hitherto. The Editor will prepare full Indexes, which will add greatly to the value of the edition, and the first volume will contain an original Memoir of Manton by the Rev. J. C. Ryle.

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